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The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
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Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,170—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1890.

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† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	25th ,,
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
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† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th ,,
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PO			1st August 1890.
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A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
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MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	21st July.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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DR. DE ROOS' WORLD FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TUESDAY!! JULY 8TH.

MISS MAGGIE FORD'S SECOND ENTERTAINMENT.

TO-NIGHT. "A COSY COUPLE," TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT. by Miss FORD and TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT. Mr. HAMILTON. TO-NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT. Mr. E. I. BRANDON will TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT. sing "True till Death," TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT. "KISKEY" in his famous TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT. Topical song "Down TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT. on the Apollo Bunder," TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT. Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE will TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT. play a selection from TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT. 'The Gondoliers,' TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT. Mr. WILL. H. MAYERS, TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT. as "The Bombay Volun- TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT. teer" with new Anecdotes. TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT. Miss MAGGIE FORD TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT. will dance an Irish Jig. TO-NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT. Concluding with For Better TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT. or Worse in which TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT. Mr. HART and Miss FORD TO-NIGHT.
will appear.

Admission Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, and 8 annas, Soldiers and Sailors half price to II. and III. Reserved Seats at SOUNDY and Co.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFES.

CHUBB'S PATENT WRITING BOXES.
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CHUBB'S PATENT REGISTERED KEY CHAINS.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

REWARD Rs. 500.

THE above reward will be paid to the person or persons, other than the Police, who will furnish information leading to the apprehension of BHAO CRISHNARAO, late a SHROFF in the Bank of Bengal, against whom a warrant is out.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 7th July, 1890.

NOTICE.

ONE CURRENCY NOTE made over to the Police, on the 4th instant. Any person claiming it to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 7th July, 1890.

ESTATE OF THE LATE LIEUTENANT W. S. LINDSAY, R. A.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against, or owing money to, the above estate are requested to communicate within one month with the undersigned; after which date no claims will be considered.

J. TEMPLE, Major, R. A.,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Kamptee, 5th July, 1890.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC
ASTHMA BALSAM.
A SPEEDY CURE FOR
WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
SPASMODIC ASTHMA,
HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA,
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
SUFFOCATING ASTHMA,
CROWING ASTHMA,
NERVOUS ASTHMA,
DRY ASTHMA,
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

Agents in BOMBAY:—F. S. Madon & Co., Mohunlal Amarsi & Co., Nathoo Mooljee & Co., and Hurjee Mooljee & Co.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,00

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANC

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SEEDING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1825	988,156
1886	955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lea es either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,357,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,973	5	1881	£4,673,220	5 1
1876	£3,494,060	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

NOTICES.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
MEDOWS STREET.
TAILORS, HABIT, BREECHES, AND SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THIS Company INTENDS SUPPLYING every Requisite for Gentlemen's wear at English Prices for Cash, the Company dealing direct with English, Irish, Scotch, and French Manufacturers. The Management will be under HARRY CLARK, formerly Manager, Badham Brothers, Calcutta, and late Sole Proprietor of the Eastern Kit Warehouse, 5, Old Court House, Street, Calcutta.
Self-measurement forms and patterns on application forwarded to any part of India.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and it has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.
The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.
The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.
A trial is earnestly solicited.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

IN THE INSTANCE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT OF THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

MESSRS. VENN AND Co. will, under instructions from the Marshal of the Vice Admiralty Court, in pursuance of a Commission of Sale issued on the 25th day of June, 1890, by the Worshipful the Judge of the above Court Sell, on the spot, at 2 p.m., on the 9th day of July, 1890, the

BARQUE "SANSONE"

and all her belongings, except the Cargo in her now in course of discharge as she lies in COLOMBO HARBOUR.
The said ship is copper-bottomed, of 644 tons nett register, and about 800 tons gross.

H. A. AHLBORN,
Actg. Marshal.

Messrs. Venn and Co. will entertain offers by telegraph or letter, if guaranteed by satisfactory references.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAM or HARDA CROP of the Forests for 1890-91. The ESTIMATED quantity for the season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,400
Total	4,600 Khandis of 700 lbs.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,700
Central Division of Kanara	200
Southern Division of Kanara	1,800
Total	3,700 Khandis of 700 lbs.

2. Tenders to be written in English should reach the undersigned by the 25th July, 1890, at latest.
3. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 13th June, 1890.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

HIGH CLASS
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

WANTED,

IN a General Engineering Workshop, a thoroughly Experienced ENGINEER, as GENERAL FOREMAN. Applicant must be a fair Draughtsman and well up in all repair work.
Apply by letter to
Messrs. OAKES & Co.,
Madras.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

WHITE & CO.,
GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.
Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co, Calcutta.
N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transitto address.

"CHESS TOURNAMENT."

SASSOON INSTITUTE
MEETING, on TUESDAY, 8th instant, at 6 P.M. To arrange for a
CHESS TOURNAMENT.
Members and their friends interested in chess are cordially invited to attend.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourself well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (*a*) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 " (*b*) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 " (*c*) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 " (*d*) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Funds.....£21,615,967
Issues Policies with treble options
Or
Tontines.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Agents.
No. 10, Medows Street, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,00
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,00
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,00
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,00
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,00
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,00
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,00
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,00
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

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Manufacture Specialities in

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaciety of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury London.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY 1890.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OUR NEW MEDICAL PRODUCT.

ARISTOL (Regd.)

(DITHYMOL DI-IODIDE)
A NON-POISONOUS, ODOURLESS, Antiseptic, and an efficient substitute for IODOFORM in cases where that drug is indicated.
Put up in 1 oz. original stoppered bottles.
We have appointed as our Wholesale Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
MESSRS. KEMP AND Co., LD., BOMBAY.
From whom Pamphlets, Prices and full particulars may be obtained.
FARBENFABRIKEN VORM: Fr. BAYER & Co.
ELBERFELD, GERMANY.

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.,
SOAP STONE PAINT!
SOAP STONE PAINT!!

SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.
AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.
PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.
This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.
20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.
5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.
N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.
DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.
SOLE AGENTS,
W. CROWDER AND CO.,
1, ASH LANE, FORT.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.
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BANK OF ENGLAND.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
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BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
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HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£383,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£191,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

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Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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Not exceeding three lines.....Re.
Each succeeding line ,, ,,
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *rupee*, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

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WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 1
Half-yearly	,, 6
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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Meeting of Parsee Justices, Mazagon Castle, 5-30 p.m.
Football, Y. M. C. A., at the Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
Sassoon Institute, Chess Tournament Meeting, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Miss Maggie Ford's Entertainment, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th:—Kangra (s), from London. Yesterday:—Kohinur (s), and Roma (s), from Calcutta; Busheer (s), Marmugoa; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Busheer entered the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kangra and Calder entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Vulcan left it on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Hongkong, and Singapore, per extra s. s. Thibet, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m., to-day.

FOOTBALL, Y. M. C. A.—There will be a practice at the Cooperage, at 5-30 p.m. sharp, this evening, when "Association" Rules will be observed.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 28th ult. shows a decrease of Rs. 56,087, in receipts.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 28th ult. shows a decrease of Rs. 33,114, in receipts.

POLO ON THE MAIDAN.—There will be polo on the maidan this evening, at 5-15:—*Stripes*—Messrs. Gray (captain), Prevost, Bateson, Holbrook, and Captain Jellett, *vs. Whites*.—Messrs. Barton (captain), Steel, Lovett, Dr. Boyd, and Mr. Burges.

DEATH.—We regret to hear that Mr. F. Cook, who was for many years an Assistant in the firm of Messrs. B. Phillips and Co., died two days ago in Calcutta. The cause of Mr. Cook's death was, we believe, heat apoplexy. He has left a widow and two or three children.—*Poona Observer*.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—David Ferguson, storekeeper of the s.s. Akaba, lying in harbour, reports the theft of a black tobacco pouch, containing 5 gold sovereigns, 3 half sovereigns, 2 shilling pieces, 1 sixpenny piece, 25 cent. pieces, and 2 siver franc pieces, which he had kept in his trunk, while at sea.

NOVELTY THEATRE.—Miss Maggie Ford's second entertainment takes place this evening, when an entire change of programme is announced, full particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns. Miss Ford deserves every support for endeavouring to amuse us during the dull months, and it is to be hoped the playgoing public will recompense her for her enterprise.

HONOUR TO A DOCTOR.—At the recent examination, held at Rome, of the candidates for the degree of D. Ph., the Rev. Dr. Henriques, the youngest son of the late Mr. Antonio Francisco Henriques of Gorai, who was already a Doctor of Divinity and a Doctor of Canon Laws, submitted himself for the examination and has now received thetitle of Doctor of Philosophy.

MESSRS. ALLSOPP AND CO.'S BOMBAY AGENCY.—Messrs. Allsopp and Co. (Limited) have completed arrangements whereby Messrs. Cutler, Palmer, and Co., of London, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Lahore, will represent the company in India for the sale of their bottled beer, the sale of which in Calcutta alone, a few years since, was enormous. The company is, we understand, very anxious to resuscitate this branch of its business.

MR. SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.—Baboo Surendranath Banerjee left Bombay by last night's mail train. The Chairman and Secretary of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha were here yesterday to request the Baboo to address a meeting at Poona, but the delegate regretted his inability to accede to their request. The Allahabad Committee, it is expected, however, will press him to stay a day in their city, and according to the latest information they have arranged for a public meeting there this evening.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Inspector Saunders charged Wittoo Gunnoo, a labourer, before Mr. P. Ryan, with attempting to commit suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium on Saturday last. The accused, it appears, had a quarrel with his brother on Saturday, and while in a fit of temper took a quantity of opium and became unconscious. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was treated, and subsequently recovered. Accused was sentenced to seven days' simple imprisonment.

THE LOAFER NUISANCE.—John Hickey and James McDonald, two Eurasians, were yesterday charged before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Gray, with being drunk and disorderly. The prisoners, who both denied the offence, were stated to be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the Fort, and were arrested by the police after they had knocked down and robbed a European, but were not charged with that offence as the man assaulted did not wish to complain against them. His Worship fined the prisoners Rs. 2 each, directing that if the money was not paid by the accused that they should be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ANOTHER FIRE ON THE PORT TRUST ESTATE.—A fire broke out on Sunday at midnight, in a jowlee shed, 25 feet by 15 feet, on the Argyle Road, Port Trust Estate, and owned by Ismail Mahomed and Durahkhan Minoakhan. The Port Trust steam fire-engine was first on the scene, and worked one hose from a stand pipe on the Argyle Road. The municipal fire brigade engines from several stations in the city quickly followed, but were not used. One hose was worked from a hydrant on the Elphinstone Bridge Road. The fire was extinguished by 1 o'clock. A bullock was burnt to death, but 17 others which were in the shed were got out uninjured. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of a naked oil lamp. The damage is estimated at Rs. 100.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Inspector Maidment, of the Abkari Department, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, charged Hurrychund Kannoojee before Mr. P. Ryan, with having imported into Bombay six bottles of country liquor on Saturday last, without a permit from the Collector of Abkari. The accused, it appears, on Saturday evening last on his arrival at the Dadur station, B. B. and C. I. Railway, by an up local train, was arrested by Bhagoo Dhakoo, an Abkari peon, with the bottles of liquor in his possession. He took accused to Wamon Ramchunder, Inspector of Government Distilleries at Dadur, and from thence to Mr. Maidment. Hurrychund, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was convicted and fined Rs. 10; the liquor being confiscated.

HOW A PARSEE TURNED MAHOMEDAN AND WHAT CAME OF IT.—Rustomjee Ardeshir, a tramway conductor, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, of the theft of a *saree*, valued at Rs. 15, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail. The accused was proved to have removed the garment from a rope, on which it was left by the complainant Heerabai to dry, afterwards selling it to a Marwarree for Rs 2-8. He being found to have been imprisoned in the Tanna Jail on a previous occasion for criminal breach of trust. Accused who denied the charges said Heaven was his witness that his parents had instigated Heerabai to make the charge against him he having been sent to jail at Tanna for having adopted the Mahomedan religion.

PICKPOCKETING ON MUSJID BUNDER ROAD.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Butterfield placed a Hindu, named Madar Rama, before Mr. Richardson, on a charge of stealing a purse containing Rs. 1-2, belonging to the complainant Vussonjee Poonja, a cotton merchant, residing at Mandvie. It appears that while Vussonjee was making a purchase on Sunday afternoon at a stall on the Musjid Bunder Road, the accused picked his pocket of the purse and money. But on the complainant's attention being directed to the theft by a neighbouring fruit-seller he followed the prisoner who was arrested with the property in his hand. Accused, who admitted his guilt and two previous convictions, was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, his Worship remarking that it was necessary for the public good to keep such offenders as the prisoner out of the public streets.

SERIOUS RESULT OF FURIOUS DRIVING.—Yacoob Syed Ali, a gharrywalla, was yesterday charged before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Stanford, with furious driving. The accused, on Saturday night, seeing some Europeans come out of the English Hotel, drove his victoria rapidly up to the hotel entrance, without being called, and in doing so dashed into a private conveyance belonging to one of the Europeans, the wheel of which was broken, damage to the extent of Rs. 40 being done to the carriage. After collision the accused jumped off his vehicle when he was arrested, his horse in the meantime having taken fright, dashing along the Hornby Road and Church Gate Street being ultimately stopped outside the premises of Messrs. Kemp and Co. Accused who admitted the charge was sentenced to eight days' hard labour, his Worship having ascertained that he had no means of paying a fine.

SUICIDES BY OPIUM.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of a woman, named Dhondee, aged 22 years. Deceased was the wife of a labourer, named Ruminia Bheewa, and lived with him at Byculla. About three weeks ago she asked her husband to let her go to her country to see her parents, and he refused. On Sunday morning her husband gave her 6 annas for the household expenses as he had asked four persons to dinner, and he also said he would take home a goat. Deceased said the money he gave her was not enough, and they quarrelled. Deceased's husband went out and returned with a goat about 1-30 p. m. on the same day, when he found the door of his room fastened from the inside. The husband forced open the door and found deceased lying unconscious in her bed apparently suffering from the effects of opium. She was removed to the hospital where she died at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The verdict was that the death of Dhondee was caused by opium which she voluntarily administered to herself.—Another inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Chuckla, respecting the death of a Mahomedan woman, named Dhunbai, aged 23 years. Deceased was the wife of Ali Mahomed Datoo, a servant to a dealer in glassware, in that locality. She was married about ten years ago and had one child by him which is now two years and six months old. Since her marriage deceased frequently complained to her mother of ill-treatment by her mother-in-law. On Friday last deceased and mother-in-law had a quarrel when her husband tried to pacify them. On Saturday morning deceased went to the Crawford Market where she purchased her daily provisions, and then went to the shop of Atmaram Narayan, a licensed vendor, and purchased 8 annas worth of opium. On her return home she attended to her household affairs, and cooked the meals for the family. On Saturday night, she served the meals to the members of the family, and soon after eating retired to bed. On Sunday she was found lying unconscious from the effects of opium, and subsequently died. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A NOVEL NATIVE ENTERPRISE.

THE *Indian Mirror* notices an interesting venture in the shape of a tannery which has been started at Agra by two Brahmin-brothers, named Pundit Mohun Krishna Dar and Pundit Pyari Krishna Dar. The brothers are Cashmeri Brahmins and very well-descended, their forefathers having held high posts under the Nawabs of Oudh. They have received an English education; they were qualified as Pleaders fifteen years ago, and were after that employed as Dewan and Chief Revenue Officer respectively in an Indian Feudatory State. They returned to Agra, and made up their minds to engage in some industry, which should be new to India and her people. The idea of the establishment of a tannery and leather factory occurred to them. But this industry required great personal sacrifices. As Brahmins, they had to overcome the prejudice against handling raw hides. They had before them the fear of excommunication. But the brothers are of strong mind, and have a will of their own. They resolved, therefore, to go to the United States in order to acquire the secrets of the industry. But the voyage and expense were found to be unnecessary, for a European friend assured them that the requisite knowledge could be obtained in this country itself. Cawnpore has a Government Leather Factory, and the Pundits were advised to go and study there. They applied to the Government for permission to do so, and after a delay of six months, the necessary sanction came. Their study of the leather industry was thorough and workmanlike; and they worked as common labourers for nearly a year under Colonel Stewart, the Superintendent of the Cawnpore Factory. All this, says the *Mirror*, must read like romance, but we have stated only mere facts without any exaggeration. The brothers next set about to seek capital for launching the enterprise at Agra. They put in their own money in the venture, and the rest was supplied by Mr. Mahdev Chimnaji Apte of Bombay. The result is the Stewart Tannery and Leather Factory. The Pundits have set a noble example to their countrymen. They have, as we have seen, overcome caste prejudices, and even the fear of excommunication; and they worked like common labourers in order to secure their object to pioneer a new industry. Now that our countrymen have found that leather can be cured as well in India as in Europe, tanneries should spring up in other parts of India, provided, of course, the Government looked favourably upon the industry. Lord Ripon's Resolution in this connection should be given effect to more largely. We are glad that the Governments of the Punjab and Madras are now purchasing woollen blankets, manufactured in a Bombay Weaving Mill. If all Local Governments and the Government of India were equally liberal, a powerful impetus would be given to Indian manufactures. The Paper Mill at Lucknow lives upon Government patronage, and all industries in their early struggle must depend upon State assistance. It is, however, the duty of our countrymen none the less to interest and exert themselves. We must see what raw products we have, and how we can utilise them. And in this direction, we can well follow the example set to us by Anglo-Indians. Mr. Croft, formerly of the firm of Messrs. Graham and Co., and now senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Croft, Wells, and Co., established the Bone Mills at Bally some years ago. He has since been interesting himself in our raw products, and conducting experiments in them on a large scale. Our natural wealth is practically inexhaustible, but it remains unutilised for lack of knowledge or enterprise. But now that the industrial spirit has fairly entered our country, we have hopes that we shall be engaging soon in new industries. India has been described as an agricultural country. India, if she cares, can become a great manufacturing country, and an exporter, instead of the incorrigible importer that she has hitherto been, of manufactures.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

24-90—Chalk W. and S.—The Oriental Loan Association vs. Fredrick. B. Deane and another.
233-90—Little, S. F., and N. Nanoomul *alias* Nanakram Assamul vs Dharamdas Panjoomul and others. Wadia and G.
245-90—Ardesir H. and D. The China Mills vs Ebrahim Peermahomed.
246-90—Ardesir H. and D. The China Mills vs Tarachund Lukhmandas Tyabjee and D.
259-90—Balkrishna and D.—Maneckbai Vulubdas vs P. Peterson.
301-90—E. Wilkin.—Purshotum Lalloo and another vs Lalloo Keval and others in person.
303-90—Payne G. S. J. E. Sassoon and others vs Goolam Hoosen M. Dhurrumsey.
314-90—Ardesir F. Unwalla.—Krishna Bhagoju and another vs Khusa Posu.
Defended New Long Causes.
150-90—Ardesir, H and D—Ebrahim Wydina vs Jamsetjee Burjorjee Bahadurjee D S Garudpart heard.
209-90—A F Turner—Damodhur Eswardas vs Essoobai and others—H Bicknell.
213-90—In person—A pauper—Moosa Ibrahim vs Esmail Hoosein—In person.
214-90—In person, a pauper—Purshotum Lukshmon and others vs Bai Radabai and others—Chitnis, M and M.
216-90—Muljee, C, B—Maneckbai vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—C and B; J, B, D and K; and T and D.
217-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—C A Turner vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—Conroy and B.
218-90—Conroy and B—J H Tod and another vs Motichund Hurukchund—Payne, G and S.
229-90—Pestonjee and R.—Lalchund Balkisson vs J. L. Kerston. Wadia and G.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
141-90—Little, S. F. and N—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Heerjee, Ardasir Dady—Khunderao M.—Part Heard
140-90—Little, S F and N—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Shricrishna Sadanund—Khunderao M.
148-89—Wadia and G—Cursetjee Nowrojee Davur vs Ratanbai and others—B, and H; P and R.
622-89—Ardesir, H and D; and A F Turner—Esmail Cassum and another vs Fatmabai and others—Payne, G and S.
366-89—M H Khan—for pauper—Luximon Bhairoojee vs. Gungabai and another Balkrishna and D.
78-89—Chalk, W. and S.—Gujanun Balloo vs. Gundadas Tarachund and others.—E. Wilkin.
78-89—Thakurdas, D and G—Ramabai vs Damodhr Boonderjee and others—Chitnis, M and M.
79-89—Thakurdas, D and G—Ramabai vs Amerchund Toolsidas and others—Chitnis, M and M.
584-89—Khunderao M—Cursetjee Dorabjee Bhomisa vs Ardaseer Dorabjee Bhomisa—Tyabjee and D.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE BHOWNUGGER DEFAMATION CASES.

At the Criminal Sessions, of the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Farran and a Special Jury commenced the hearing of the Bhownugger defamation cases. The first case taken in hand was that against Brahmachari Mahadavnund Sadanand, who was charged in three instances, with defaming Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., barrister-at-law and judicial member of the council of the Bhownugger State, by making and publishing, at Bombay, certain imputations in the *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette*, of the 9th November, 1889, 7th January, 1890, and 5th February, 1890. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Dhairyavan appeared for thedefence. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY:—
Mr. Henry Conder, foreman.

Mr. L. B. Dunbar.	Mr. Ignatius O'Connell.
Mr. M. D. McKewan.	Mr. H. Chalmers.
Mr. A. Mitchell.	Mr. F. G. Dumayne.
Mr. T. A. Walker.	Mr. F. A. C. Rebello.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that this was one of a series of prosecutions, which had been instituted for defamation affecting the whole of the administration of the Bhownugger State, and generally as well as individually the private character of particular gentlemen, who were now entrusted with the leading functions of that Administration. This particular prosecution upon which they were now engaged was instituted by one of those gentlemen, Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Bhownuggree, who was the Judicial Member of the Council of Bhownugger. There were sundry other prosecutions by other gentlemen who had on their own account individually instituted those prosecutions with which they had no concern whatever that day. But the learned counsel did not think it improper in regard to the interest of the prosecution, and also for the sake of the accused, to mention that one and all those prosecutions were instituted with the express sanction and at the express desire of the reigning Prince of Bhownugger, and that his State treasury was defraying the cost. It was only right that the jury should know this at the outset. The learned counsel did not propose to dwell at present upon the details of the particular imputations, which were the subject of the present trial; and which the jury would hear probably *ad nauseam* before the case was finished; but suffice it to say that they were of a most atrocious character, whether they were regarded as affecting the government of the State of Bhownugger or whether they were regarded as affecting the private character of the persons entrusted with the administration. These imputations were not confined to public misconduct, but they seemed to be of the very lowest description. The bathos was reached when they imputed to all the parties concerned, either as principal or accessories to unnatural offences as described in the old books. The Advocate-General then read the sections of the Penal Code, under which the accused was charged, and commenting upon the same observed that the only exception which could possibly be deemed to apply to the charges was the first exception, which provided that it was not defamation to impute anything which was true concerning any person if it was for the public good. It struck him that on the threshold of this inquiry it might well be doubted whether the imputations, many of which were of a sickening and noxious character, were for the public good. The Advocate-General wished particularly to observe that no such idea would be suggested by the prosecution in this case. They were quite willing to assume that it was for the public good to publish these imputations, if they were true, and the issue which the prosecution conjured the jury to try was to express their opinions by their verdict, whether there was the slightest scintilla of truth or a jot of justification for any one of those imputations which were the subject of the present trial. Speaking about the identity of the accused as the publisher of the *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette*, the learned counsel said that there would be no difficulty in proving it inasmuch as the accused had admitted it over and over again. He parenthetically observed that in the first instance the accused abstained from registering the *Exposure Gazette* as he was bound by law to do, and he was, therefore, prosecuted by Government, and in the course of that prosecution it was admitted by the accused that he was the publisher of the *Exposure Gazette*. The accused, the learned counsel said, had been the vehicle or medium of these libellous publications. The story of the prosecution was that the prisoner at the bar was not the only person who was concerned in these aspersions upon the state of Bhownugger and its administrators. There were others, who would be placed at the bar, sooner or later, for trial upon similar charges, but there were some, who would not be tried, but upon whom the prosecution had their eye. The prosecution had good reason to believe that the latter class of people were the abettors and instigators of these atrocious libels upon whom in due course the hand of justice would be laid. If the prisoner, although merely a pliant instrument in the hands of others, failed to justify the imputations, he was guilty enough to merit the verdict of the jury in that behalf, and to merit such punishment as his lordship might think fit to award for the offence. The accused himself appeared to have grievances or supposed grievances against the State, and with that perversity of mind which occasionally was found in malcontents, he resorted not to the proper expedient of, in the first instance, submitting his grievances to the State through the proper channel, but addressed a private communication to H. H. the Thakore of a most insultiug character. It was in consequence of that communication that H. H. the Thakore Saheb and his previous administration, who had extended their generosity to the accused up to a very recent date, stopped a certain allowance which he had been receiving. It was after this allowance had been stopped that the accused published the imputations which were the subject of the present trial. It was not material to go into the history of the prior relations between the prisoner and the State in any detail. But the jury ought to know for the purpose of judging how it came to pass that the prisoner published the imputations and also to judge whether he did not publish them with malice prepense and with the object of extorting money under the colour of redressing his grievances. The accused was living at Bhownugger in years gone by, when neither Mr. Muncherjee nor Mr. Sims had any part or lot in the administration. According to the view of the prosecution, the administration was not perhaps at that time so systematic and sound as it was at the present day. It was in these bygone days that the prisoner had some grievances against a judicial officer, and it was then thought that he was entitled to some redress, and a pension of Rs. 60 per month was adjudged to him. The new régime consisting of a mixed body of councillors was established in 1888, the members of that body being, Mr. Sims, Mr. Muncherjee, and Mr. Vithuldas. When they came into office, they found this pension amongst the outgoings and they made enquiries and put themselves into communication with the prisoner on the subject. Eventually Mr. Muncherjee and Mr. Sims, who were assisted in the matter by their solicitor, Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar, thought, regard being had to the over-flowing gratitude on the part of the prisoner, who was a mendicant, and therefore in the eyes of a Hindu a *quasi* sacred character, and also to the fact that H. H. the Thakore Saheb was an orthodox Hindu, that the prisoner should be paid down a lump sum of Rs. 700, being the balance of money due to him, and a pension of Rs. 30 per month, on condition that he abstained from molesting the Thakore Saheb. The document containing the arrangement was read over to the prisoner in the presence of witnesses, and he agreed to abide by it. (The document was read to the Jury.) It was the insulting letter written to the Thakore Saheb that led to the stoppage of his pension, and in the month of November, 1889, the first number of the *Exposure Gazette* was published, followed by two others in January and February of the following year. The Thakore Saheb and the members of his Government were thoroughly cognisant of the fact of these publications. The prisoner took care to see that copies of these *ExposureGazettes* were sent to the judges, to Lord Reay, and members of his council, and also distributed them broadcast among people passing through the streets of Bombay. Under these circumstances it became a question for the consideration of the State officials whether it was worth while prosecuting the prisoner. He (the Advocate-General) might tell the jury that the prosecutor in this case and those who were associated with him had not prosecuted the prisoner and others without great consideration and great hesitation for the following reasons:—In the first place the State of Bhownugger was held in high esteem both by the Government and the general public, and all who know anything about the State were aware that it enjoyed the reputation of being a model State. It would be found mentioned in all the Indian guide that Bhownugger was a model State. That being the reputation of the State, those in charge of the administration knowing the prisoner as they did, thought that they would by prosecuting the man give him that notoriety which he sought and believing also that he would be quite as comfortable, or perhaps more comfortable in her Majesty's jail than when he was left in the solitude of his temple, and did not take any notice of the matter. For the first few weeks after the publication of the first leaflet the prosecution remained quiescent, and soon after the second leaflet was published an eminent barrister-at-law, who was now in England was consulted, and he strongly dissuaded the prosecution from taking any steps against the prisoner, more especially as the punishment for libel was simple imprisonment and not imprisonmentwith hard labour. It was when, as generally occured in such cases, the little shakings of heads began that the officials thought of proceeding with the prosecution. The Advocate-General then referred at great length to the application made by the prisoner before Mr. Justice Bayley for a commission, under what circumstances it was granted, and how it ended in a *fiasco*. The learned counsel also alluded to the fact of H. H. the Thakore courting the commission and a full inquriy into the charges, offering himself, his ranees, and about two hundred of his officials to be subjected to cross-examination at the instance of a man of the position of the prisoner, and last though not the least offering and actually giving a moiety of the extra expenses incidental to the commission—a thing quite unheard of in courts of justice. He (the Advocate-General) went on to observe that unless the prisoner proved that the allegations were true, he was one of the most outrageous and infamous libellors that was ever brought to a court of law. Speaking about Mr. Muncherjee, the prosecutor, the learned counsel said that he was a man of unsullied character, of high honour, a member of his own profession, who now held a very responsible place in the administration of the Bhownugger State. Mr. Muncherjee enjoyed the friendship and flattering attentions of many very distinguished men in England and her Majesty the Queen-Empress had been pleased to confer on him the distinguished title of a Companion of the Indian Empire. After hearing Mr. Muncherjee, and also what the prisoner had to urge in his defence, he (the Advocate-General) asked the jury to return a verdict which would absolutely and entirely vindicate Mr. Muncherjee from imputations of corruption, bribery, and other offences which the prisoner had made against him.

Gustadjee Cowasjee, examined by Mr. Mehta, said, that he was a clerk in the office of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and produced a file of declarations made by printers and publishers in Bombay, including a declaration made by the prisoner as printer and publisher of an English paper, called the *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette*. The latter was made by the prisoner under the supervision and in the presence of the witness.

Cursetjee Pestonjee Iranee, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said he was a retired merchant, living in Bombay. Witness received from the hands of the prisoner, near the Oriental Bank, the copy of the *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette*, shown to him. It was seven or eight months ago. Prisoner had a number of other copies in his haud, which he was distributing to other persons.

Mr. Macpherson: It is the first number of the paper, and forms the subject of the first charge.

Other evidence was called to prove the publication and distribution of the libels of the 7th January and 5th February, 1890.

Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Bhownuggree, C.I.E., examined by Mr. Macpherson, said: I am a member of the bar, a Fellow of the University of Bombay, a Justice of the Peace, and a Companion of the Indian Empire. I am the prosecutor in this case, and know the prisoner. I have known him about three years. I first came to know him when he called on me. I had not then assumed charge of my office in the Bhownugger Administration. I have been connected with the State for the last eighteen years. My father was connected with it from 1850. Previous to being appointed Judicial Councillor, I took charge of such administrative work as was entrusted to me; and I composed and drafted appeals and did other writing work. The prisoner, I think, called upon me in the beginning of 1887. He said he had been instructed by some of his friends to see me. I had previously heard of him. He said he had some grievance against the Bhownugger State for some act of injustice done him by a former judge of that State. He told me a story ofthat grievance. As it made no impression upon me, and as I did not understand it, I wrote to the Dewan, Mr. Vithaldas. Prisoner called upon me again. I had meanwhile heard from the Dewan, and referred the prisoner to the Dewan's agent, Venishunker Luxmishunker. This was all that occurred at the second interview. At the third interview, which took place some months afterward the prisoner complained of the Dewan's Bombay agents. I listened to him, and I wrote to Bhownugger. I had no voice in the matter, and simply acted as agent. The charge of Administration took place in 1883. It consisted in the formation of a Council, and in aiding me and Mr. Sims to the Administration. I took charge of the Judicial Administration in 1888, and am still in charge of the department. I saw the prisoner again towards the end of 1888, he was paid a sum of Rs. 700, and a document was signed. The terms of the document were discussed before it was signed. I, Mr. Sims, Mr. Hormusjee M. Chichgar, and Mr. Framjee Bhownuggree were present. Both I and Mr. Sims instructed Mr. Hormusjee. The document was perfectly understood by the prisoner. The payment of Rs. 30 was afterwards stopped in consequence of some letter written by the prisoner to the Thakore Saheb. The next thing I heard of the prisoner was the publication of the first number of the *Gazette*. I received a copy of it by post. A copy was also sent to the Thakore Saheb, Mr. Sims, Lord Reay, Mr. Richey, and Sir Raymond West, and a copy was sent to Sir Edward Bradford. I then considered my position and took the advice of friends and professional lawyers; and in consequence of the advice, I did not prosecute at once. Amongst others I consulted Mr. James Jardine.

Mr. Jardine's opinion was offered to be put in.

His lordship would not admit it.

Witness continued: I reconsidered my position on the publication of the second and third libels. Before the conviction for non-registration of the *Gazette*, I had no means of identifying the prisoner. In February last, he was convicted of non-registration: and on the 6th March, I filed a complaint against him.

Mr. Macpherson read the imputations made in the libellous articles *seriatim*.

Witness continued: These paragraphs refer to me, and I say that the imputations, one and all, are entirely untrue. My father died in 1872. It is utterly untrue that his funeral expenses were paid out of charity. They were paid out of his own monies. It is not true that my expenses for study were paid by the Dewan of Bhownugger. (Mr. Macpherson goes on reading the libel.) I am not rolling in wealth. There is not the slightest foundation for the imputation made on his Highness the Thakore Saheb. There never was any occasion for sheltering his Highness for such conduct on his part. I have never sheltered him or pandered to any vile taste on his part. His Highness is neither sieful nor simple. I deny the truth of the analogies drawn in the libel. I have never misappropriated any monies. I, or Mr. Sims, or Dr. Burjorjee have absolutely nothing to do with the treasury of the State, which is in charge of Vijiashunker Gowreeshunker. The Nagars referred to in the libel are the Nagar Brahmins, who had a powerful voice in the administration of the State down to 1888. They have not a powerful voice since the constitution of the Council. The Dewan and the Financial Member are Nagar Brahmins. There has been a radical change in the administration since the introduction of the Council. (Mr. Macpherson reads the libel further on.) I know the person referred to as the maternal uncle of the Thakore Saheb. He is no relation of his. The Kuver did appeal to Government against a sentence of seven years' imprisonment; and I conducted the appeal simply in the course of my practice as counsel. I have had no communication whatever with the Thakore Saheb and never mentioned to him the acquittal of my client, and was never paid a farthing by the Thakore on account of the acquittal. The whole paragraph was a falsehood; and all the imputations were absolutely unfounded. I have not a single relation or kinsman in the employ of the Bhownugger State. I have the power of making all the judicial appointments, and since assuming charge I have made over 150 appointments. In my Bombay office establishment I have a kinsman, who is employed as head-clerk on about Rs. 150 a month. It is a fair salary, and I think he is not overpaid, but is rather underpaid. (Mr. Macpherson goes on reading the libel.) I am not conscious of having encompassed any body's death, and I have not been instrumental in attempting to kill a prisoner; and I have never intimidated any prisoner or anybody else. The Thakore Saheb is entirely free to converse to anybody he pleases. I am quite willing to submit my conduct to an enquiry by the Chief Justice and the members of the bar of this Court. It is true that my time is spent partly in Bombay and partly in Bhownugger in accordance with my arrangement with the Durbar. In Bombay I have got the supervision of the Durbar Office, which does a large amount of monetary business for the Durbar. Until these proceedings I have been able to attend to my judicial duties in Bhownugger as well as my duties in Bombay. I have been in the habit of paying periodical visits to Bhownugger regularly. Since these proceedings, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee acts for me as a Judicial Member of the Council. It is untrue that I left any arrears of work. The case of Venishunker Lukmishunker was a civil suit, which I decided in favour of Mr. Barret for about Rs. 11,000; and in so doing, I confirmed the decision of the lower court. His Highness takes part in the trial of every case. It is true that Mr. P. M. Mehta was counsel for Venishunker in that case. I am at liberty to take professional business. (Mr. Macpherson goes on reading the libels.) I have much business other than Bhownugger business, have sometimes to decline business. Bhownugger business always has priority. I have never made capital for so doing, and have never got the Durbar to pay me on account. I have an interest in the Peroo Mahomed Mill of it and am entitled to a share in the commission on profits; and I also hold a few shares in other companies as an ordinary shareholder. I have had nothing whatever to do with Miss Moyle's case or with Colonel Watson in connection with it. It is an entire fabrication. It is untrue that any Bhownugger money was given to that lady. Colonel Watson is dead. I appeared for Mr. Sims in the complaint made by Chagan Sunderjee, who is committed to this Sessions for defamation. Captain Ferris dismissed the complaint, the prosecutor Chagan not appearing. The present prisoner is a mendicant. He lives on charity and on intimidation. I have seen him signing his name in Gujarati; and beyond that I cannot say. The imputations made against me are likely to harm my reputation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dhairyavan: Before I became a Member of Council, my advice was not taken in judicial matters. I do not know that warrants for the arrest of Chagan were sent to Ahmedabad. I do not know that a warrant for the arrest of Radha woman was issued. I do not know Jadowjee Pragjee Joshi, a detective officer at Bhownugger. I do not know that one Jetha Khewas was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. It was not at my instance that the Public Prosecutor moved in the matter against the prisoner. I do not know the reason why Rs. 60 were paid to the prisoner. Rs. 700 were paid him for damages he said he had suffered. The money was not given him as hush-money. No one specially took a principal part in the arrangement made with the prisoner. We believed his story at the time. It was that an act of injustice was done him by a former judge of the State; that is that he had lost a house. That was in the former administration when the courts generally took their orders from the Dewans and gave decisions. As we found that, on the strength of the grievance, he had been receiving a stipend under the former administration, we did not think ourselves called upon to go into details. Since I took part in the administration, there have been more than a hundred appeals. Most of them have been disposed of. I do not remember one Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee receiving, in December, 1872, a sum of Rs. 1,000 from the firm of Vijiashunker Gowreeshunker. I know nothing of a "surpech" purchased by the Durbar for Rs. 99,000. I do not think such a thing was ever purchased. I do not know anything of an item of Rs. 15,000 spent on the way to Wathal in 1888. I did not take a part in any quarrel between Colonel Watson and Miss Moyle. I know nothing about it. I never filled up a cheque on behalf of some person connected with Colonel Watson to be given to Miss Moyle.

Re-examined: I believe there was some scandal about Colonel Watson and Miss Moyle.

Mr. Macpherson put in the prisoner's examination and other documents, and closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner, in answer to the Court, said: I have got evidence to prove all the allegations made by me. For want of money I could not proceed with the commission; and my witnesses were threatened with imprisonment if they gave evidence in my favour; they did not, therefore, come forward to give evidence. They came and told me so. If this commission had been directed to Mr. Lely, I would have been able to go on with such small sum of money as I had with me. I have done this with thoroughly disinterested motives for the good of the people of Bhownugger. A reference to this matter is made in the third number of the *Exposure Gazette*. I am innocent of the charge. I have not done this from personal motives at all. I have done it for the public good. I leave the case in the hands of the Court.

Mr. Dhairyavan, in addressing the Court for the defence, said his client had been check-mated for want of funds; and he asked the jury to believe him when he said that he did this for the public good. He would call some witnesses for the defence.

Some witnesses were called, but did not appear.

Keswojee Meghjee said he was in the employ of Vijiashanker Gowreeshanker, for whom he purchased vegetables and other things. He did not keep his books.

Mr. Dhairyavan: I am very sorry to have troubled your lordship by calling this witness. (Laughter.)

There were no other witnesses called.

The Judge: Now, Mr. Dhairyavan you have an opportunity of summing up your evidence and addressing the jury again. (A laugh.)

Mr. Dhairyavan waived his right to address the jury.

The Advocate-General, in replying on the whole case, appealed to the jury whether the course adopted by H. H. the Thakore Saheb and the prosecutor had not been amply justified. There was forbearance, there was indulgence, there was probably too much of both, and that was thrown away, and there was, therefore, no other alternative but to prosecute the prisoner. The jury must now have been convinced in their minds that the prisoner was unable to justify one single word of what he had published in the paper. It was utterly untrue that the witnesses, whom the prisoner wished to examine at Bhownugger, had been intimidated. There was not a single redeeming feature in the case. The prisoner stated that he made these aspersions for public good; but his motives were obvious. If the prisoner thought that he could substantiate the allegations against the prosecutor, why did he not apply to the proper authorities, namely, the Government of Bombay or the Government of India. There could be only one inference drawn from the conduct of the prisoner, and it was that he was actuated by desire to extort money from H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger. He (the prisoner) thought that by his applying for a commission, he would terrorize his Highness and bring the prosecution to terms. There was not a shred of evidence brought forward to justify any single libel published in the leaflet. As spokesman of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger and Mr. Muncherjee, the learned counsel conjured the jury to vindicate the character of the administration of the State and the personal and private character of Mr. Muncherjee by a prompt and stern verdict in the case.

His lordship in summing up the evidence observed that the prisoner himself asserted that he had published the libel for public good. It was for the jury to consider whether the statements made in the leaflet, so far as it related to Mr. Muncherjee, were defamatory. After reading several paragraphs in the article in question, his lordship explained to the jury the law on the subject of libel stating that what they had to consider was whether the libel was true, and, secondly, that it was published in good faith. In order to prove that a libel was published in good faith and for the public good, it must be shown that it was true. A man was not justified in listening to idle tales, and then publish them as though they were true. Before a man published any defamatory statements, he was bound to make proper inquiries into the truth made of those allegations he intended to make. The prisoner had not proved a single statement. The prior history of the prisoner showed that it was not public good that influenced the publication of the imputations. It was for the jury to consider whether the libel was true, and that it was published for the public good.

The jury, without retiring, gave a unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship said he would reserve the sentence until the hearing of the other defamation cases.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWARI.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Hurrichand Purshotum and Coober Hurrichand, on account and risk of Mr. Domingos Enzelies Dias, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 14th day of November, 1888.

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-six square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and new Survey No. 7740, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Street No. 8, situate at Candawady, in the part commonly called or known by the name of Nagdowney, in the Registration District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Vinayek Dadoba, on or towards the west by the passage and house of Paos Pereira, on or towards the north by the vacant ground belonging to the Church, and on or towards the south by the house of Bapoojee Raghoonathjee and now in the occupation of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors for the Vendor or to the undersigned auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE of VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS, outhouses, Cook Rooms, Stables, Godowns, with Gardens, containing 8365 square yards, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, facing the sea.

On the MONDAY the 14th and TUESDAY the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on the premises first in one lot and then in three different lots the following property:—

LOT NO. I.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises. All that piece or parcels of leasehold Government land or ground, together with the bungalow and outhouses, situated at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement 3,154 square yards or thereabouts.

LOT NO. II.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcels of leasehold Government land or ground together with the upper story bungalow, outhouses, &c., situated at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, containing by measurement 1491 square yards or thereabouts.

LOT NO. III.

Also on SAME DAY, at 5 p.m., on the premises,

All that piece or parcels of leasehold Government land or ground, together with the Bungalows, outhouses, &c., situated at Nepean Sea Road, MALABAR HILL, containing by admeasurement 2126 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned auctioneer, and full particulars to be seen in daily three Gujarathi papers,

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY, Bombay, 8th July, 1890. Auctioneer.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 7.

THE commercial and financial advices by wire, chronicled in our report, under Saturday evening's date, are the latest to hand, London quotations as usual showing no change on that day.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	5,14,702
" " Branches	Dec.	"	6,95,168
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	20,76,293
Government Securities	Inc.	"	15,826
Loans	Dec.	"	10,22,194
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	26,75,483
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	120,973
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	20,56,605

The current of money continues to flow towards the Bank, the reduction of the rate by one per cent. last Thursday notwithstading; though the increase of the Cash Balance disclosed by the Statement issued this afternoon by 20½ lakhs, is less by some 10 lakhs than that shown in the previous return. It is noticeable, in the comparative abstract which we give above, that there had been a large decrease in Private Deposits during the week ending last Saturday; but the quietude which had settled down upon business generally is emphatically marked by the large falling-off in Bills Discounted, which, together with the material decrease in Loans, made the net diminution in the trade demand some 16½ lakhs

COTTON.—No more sign of life has been apparent in this market, the business reported being confined to 100 bales each; of Wadwan, at Rs. 180-9; and Bengal at Rs. 180 per candy, the feeling continuing very quiet and prices nominally unchanged.

Since the date of the last Official Weather and Crop Reports (the 3rd inst. rain had fallen in all the Cotton districts, excepting Barsee, Sholapore, Bellary, and Hubli, the heaviest fall having been at Broach, which had already received more than three-fourths of the average to the end of the present month. At Cawnpore, Nagpur Oomraoti, Khangaum, and Dhulia, also the fall had been comparatively heavy to date; the quantity registered in the last-named district being over an inch in excess of the average to 31st instant. Sowing was making good progress in the Bengal circle; in the Oomraoti districts the plants were flourishing, and could scarcely look better than they did at Barsee, though at Khangaum they required more rain. Sowing was completed at Broach, and a break in the weather was needed generally. In the Dhollera circle, rain had been general over the Bhownugger district; and sowing was making good progress at Veerumgaum; but absence of rain still prevented its commencement at Wadwan, while too heavy a fall caused the same result at Dhollera itself. Rain was much needed at Sholapore.

WHEAT.—There has a been revival of demand from exporters in this market to-day, and a considerable business has transpired, while dealers have put up prices an anna per cwt. the feeling having been firm at the enhanced quotations, say:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	4 7	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	4 6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4 5	"
Red Delhi	"	4 0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4 1	"
	to Rs.	4 2 0	
Red Ahmedabad	"	4 3	"
Hard Red	"	3 13	"

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent only; but the market keeps steady in tone, and prices are unaltered for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	867 bales.
Wheat	4,668 cwt.
Linseed	2,148 "
Ground Nuts	903 "
Castor Seed	1,724 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady, but with nothing to speak of doing, no fresh business of importance having transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE had been steady, not to say firm, at about Saturday's rates for Mercantile Bills, and slightly higher for the Bank media of remittance. Forward Telegraphic has been placed at 1s. 6⅞d. for October transfer; and 1s. 6 13-32d. has been available for Demand forward. Forward three months' sight Credits are 1s. 6⅞d., and we quote ready rates as follows:—

Banks Bills on Demand	1s.	6¾d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s.	6 11-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s.	6 15-32d.
Credits 3 "	1s.	6 19-32d.
Francs 3 "	1·95½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, and weaker, the cash price for Fours having receded to 102⅝ in the earlier part of the day, and thereafter to 102 13-16, at which it closed, notwithstanding a quotation of 102 15-16 from Calcutta. In the next account the rate became 102 13-16, and afterwards 102¾, the July settlement being called 1-16 per cent. lower; but few bargains were booked, and little done for Money. 105 is the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been more movement in this market to-day, especially on the principal line of Cotton Mill scrip, and though there have been exceptions, it has generally been in sellers' favour. We note an advance of Rs. 20 in Coorla and Western India; of Rs. 10 each in Empress, Khatao Mucconji, New Great Eastern, and Star of India; of Rs. 5 in Howard and Bullough and Indian Manufacturing; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockjee Petit. Connaught, Imperial, James Greaves, and Luckmidas, on the other hand, are Rs. 10 lower, at our quotations. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½, and New Berar Rs. 5 higher. Treacher & Co. are Rs. 15 lower, at Rs. 1,155. Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 25 higher, at Rs. 1,005 per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	5⅜d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8½ " "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twiet	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6 1-16 d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	91
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. "	80 1-16d.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	47 13-16d. per oz.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 5th July, as compared with the statement of the 28th June 1890:—

	June 28.	July 5.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	30,00,000	33,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,73,9 8	45,88,610
Do. do. at Branches	30,90,911	23,95,743
Other Deposits	2,99,09,707	2,78,27,414
Post Bills	5,923	10,909
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,72,426	4,93,680
Rs.	5,06,46,875	4,86,16,356
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	71.56,737	71.72,563
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandize	18,95,464	18,51,798
Loans do.	1,22,62,924	1,12,40.730
Current Accounts overdrawn	3,017	2,072
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,70,11,044	1,43,35,561
Stamps, &c.	24,166	18,663
Dead Stock Rs. 6,76,119		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,68,973	3,91,119
	4,99,146	871
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,35,889	2,56,862
Cash and Currency Notes	1,12,89,512	1,33,46,117
Rs.	5,06,46,875	4,86,16,356

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 1st July:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	9,38,679	Dec.
Do. at Branches	67,641	Inc.
Other Deposits	16,84,705	"
Post Bills	2,11,283	"
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,43,346	Inc.
Loans	2,14,339	"
Accounts of Credit	3,86,014	"
Mercantile Bills	18,48,074	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	3,71,699	"
Do. at Branches	25,42,140	Inc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

McDERMOTT—July 7, at No. 56, Hornby Road, Bombay, the wife of J. McDermott, Superintendent, Bombay Police, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CASKEET-JAMES—June 29, at Nassik, the wife of C Caskeet-James, A M I C E, of a daughter.
KUCH BEHAR—July 1, in the Palace, Kuch Behar, H H the Maharanee Saheb, of a son.

DEATHS.

BERESFORD—June 21, William James Beresford, 2nd Officer, Peshwa, drowned in the surf, whilst endeavouring to land from the stranded steamer Peshwa, 8 miles S W by S of Short Island, Bay of Bengal.
BOILEAU—June 26, Lieut P A Boileau, 2-2nd P W O Goorkhas by drowning whilst attempting to cross the River Kolodyne, in Lushailand.
FAURE—June 24, at the Hospital of the Devala-Moyar Gold Mining Company, S E Wynaad, after a short illness George Faure, eldest son of the late Mr John Charles Faure of Pondicherry, aged 39 years.
HARRIS—July 1, at Burdwan, Leslie Butler, the infant son of J and L G Harris, aged 1 year and 2 months.
WEATHERLY—July 2, at Hill-side, Kurseong, Arthur Cecil, the only child of Arthur and Lizzie Weatherly, aged nearly 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1890.

THE fuller accounts which the mail brings us of the Anglo-German agreement show that the first estimates that were formed of that compact in India need little revision. It is true that the telegrams misled us in speaking of the British acquisition over Zanzibar as a sovereiguty instead of a protectorate. But in view of an error of this kind it may be well to remember a process lately commented upon by Sir Charles Dilke—the process we mean by which "spheres of influence" tend to develop into protectorates, and protectorates into sovereignties. We should remember, too, if we wish to acquire a full sense of the potentialities of this important acquisition, that fifteen years ago, not the protectorate alone of Zanzibar, but the reversion to its sovereignty, was offered to Great Britain. Meanwhile the acquisition as it is is large enough to make us turn with ridicule from some of the English estimates of the bargain—estimates which should make us in India thankful that 6,000 miles part us from the people whom party madness leads to disparage a great and imperial success. People who have nothing better to say of the agreement than that it crowns Lord Salisbury with ignominy must be either exceedingly foolish or exceedingly dishonest; which is the same thing, we suppose, as saying that they are true party men. To us in India interest in the transaction centres primarily in the position which Lord Salisbury has gained for us in Zanzibar and in the coast to the north of the Tana river. This gives us a coast-line extending from beyond the fourth parallel of south latitude to Kismayo, just below the Equator. It is true that it is a part of the compact that we aid Germany to obtain from the Sultan a recognition of her occupation of the present coast-line on the payment of an equitable indemnity for the customs duties surrendered by him. Here, however, we surrender nothing to which we had ever laid claim, and the fact remains that the British and the German companies now divide between them equally the coast-line from the Equator to Portuguese territory; England, in addition, gaining the exclusive protectorate over Zanzibar. A good deal has been said about the surrender to Germany of "the Hinterland," and some unnecessary discussions have been raised concerning the rulings of international law as to how far the territorial rights of the possessors of the coast extend into the interior. It is enough to say that on this point jurists have given such conflicting counsel that there is no sufficiently recognised principle of law to go by, and that the question could only be rightly determined by considerations of international expediency. Germany acquires rather more territory at the back of Lake Victoria than the British Company were disposed to grant her, but she gets nothing which makes British possession of the coast-line less valuable than it would have been had British influence been extended to the whole of the country between the Great Lake and the Congo frontier. The barrier, indeed, which will prevent the British Company from exploiting the country to the south of Uganda leaves them in possession of territory rich in soil, well-watered, and admirably suited for European settlement. It leaves them, moreover, a free course in the direction of the Equatorial Provinces and of the Soudan. Even had Emin Pasha been a man of weight, this arrangement, which brings the whole of what was once his province under British influence, would have made him a *quantité negligeable*. Emin Pasha, as well as the more adventurous and resolute Dr. Peters, have, in fact, been forgotten since the signature of this agreement, and have ceased to have a place in the politics of Africa.

We were able to show three weeks ago that the commercial community who are chiefly interested in Eastern Africa are more than satisfied with the agreement—a fact which counts for a good deal more than the shriekings of the illiberal section of the Liberal press at home. The native merchants of Bombay who trade with the coast are delighted with an arrangement which places their commerce with that part of the world under the direct protection of the British Government. The whole question, after all, is much more an Indian than an English one, and with Zanzibar and the long stretch of African coast under British management and laid specially open to Indian trade, the term Indian Ocean becomes much more than a geographical expression. The 300 military police now on their way from Bombay to Mombassa are so many additional reminders of the large part that India is destined to take in the development of this territory. They will, we may be sure, be quickly followed by other emigrants who will even more closely cement the tie between Western India and Eastern Africa. To a large number of the trading community of these parts Zanzibar and the coast towns on the mainland have traditionally been a kind of Bombay beyond the ocean. Much of the trade of those parts even with England has been done through Bombay. Gums and ivory and other of the various products of Africa have as often been shipped to this port as sent directly to England. Whether or not such will continue to be the case it is certain that the commercial prosperity of the territory exploited by the British Company will be largely dependent upon the degree to which the keen and energetic Khojah and Bunya and Memon traders who have literally made the prosperity of Zanzibar, can be tempted to settle there. Whatever advantage the British Company hope to gain in competition with their German neighbours will be dependent in no small degree upon the extent to which the shrewd and thrifty native traders of Western India can be induced to share in the enterprise. Their instincts, their thrifty habits, their capacity for adapting themselves to the requirements of trade amongst races standing low in the scale of civilisation, will make them invaluable co-operators with Sir William Mackinnon and his agents. Their aptitude for the work is proved in every port of importance from Suakim to the Cape. They established trade between Suakim and Berber when England grew tired of fighting her way along the route, and abandoned in despair the project of laying a railway along it. They are to be found at Massowah, supplying the Italian administration there with commissariat stores from Bombay, and sending forward Indian yarn and Indian flour into the territory of the Abyssinian King. Farther south they are developing a trade in the ports of Somaliland, prospering in an enterprise in which Englishmen and others have failed. They will repeat their successes in Kismayu and Lamu and Mombassa; and in Zanzibar the Bunya and the Khojah will become a more important trading personage than ever, now that he trades under the fuller protection of the British flag.

It is not a new question whether interests so largely Indian should be watched over from India or from England, from the Foreign Office or from Bombay. If we remember rightly, the *Times* itself once had something to say in favour of the latter course, and whatever arguments may have been used in that direction can to-day be abundantly reinforced. The Foreign Office is entirely new to the responsibilities which it has undertaken to exercise in regard to the new protectorate and sphere of influence. Questions are certain to arise in the administration and development of the territory which would be familiar enough to an Indian administrator, but which would come before the Foreign Office with all the exacting claims of novelty. The large number of Indian traders who are certain to be scattered along the coast, the weekly intercourse between the protectorate and Bombay, the subjection of so large a portion of the immigrant population to Indian laws, the fact that the Bombay Government through the Resident at Aden has already had a most useful experience on the Somali Coast in the development and administration of a protectorate,—all these considerations tell in an impressive way in favour of establishing a direct official relation between India and East Africa. There would be no novelty in such an arrangement. Aden, at a distance of 1,400 miles from our coast, is administered as efficiently and with as full a regard for the characteristics of its mixed population as any district in an Indian regulation province. The settlement has thriven under our rule in a very remarkable degree, and Arab and Somali are alike contented. Were this connection once established with East Africa, the migration of Indian traders to that coast would be large. The sense of strangeness would disappear from the minds of Bombay traders, who would feel that not only were they subject to the same law as in their own land, but that they were enjoying also the supervision and protection of an Indian administration. The Home Government have, indeed, in a faint but very intelligible way, recognised the principle for which we are contending. Recent appointments to the Consulate at Zanzibar have not been made from the British Consular service, but from the Indian Political Department. Colonel Euan-Smith's experiences as an Indian officer, no doubt, presented themselves to the Foreign Office as the most important of his qualifications for representing her Majesty in Zanzibar. If this principle were again recognised and were carried to its logical conclusion, Zanzibar and the coast line under British influence would at once be proclaimed to be territory politically dependent upon the Government of Bombay, and the result, we believe, would be signally beneficial to the territory that Lord Salisbury has added to the Empire.

NEARLY three months have passed since Lord Reay left India, and the censures of those who are good enough to think him an entirely abominable personage continue to rain down upon with a perseverance that tires not. No new vice has, so far as we know, been brought to light in his character since his departure, and when the *St. James's Gazette* tells us that "few Indian Governors have so completely failed to maintain the dignity and reputation of British rule in India" we hear only what we have heard before, *minus* the wrathful semi-expletives with which it had become the fashion to come down upon his appalling wrong-doings. But the record of his failure and his shame has received an interesting addition at the hands of the well-informed censor who writes paragraphs for the *St. James's Gazette*. We now know, what had meanly been kept from our knowledge by a Government with which he was doubtless in collusion, that he not only "retired from the Government of Bombay, or was induced to retire"—which was it?—"under circumstances which redound very little to his credit," but that "only his premature withdrawal from his post averted an absolute deadlock." Here we see how history can be made. The ordinary records inform us that this wicked Governor entered upon his office on the 30th of March 1885, and that he held on until the 12th of April 1890. Seeing that the normal term of office for a Presidency Governor is five years we in Bombay do not quite understand whence the "premature withdrawal" came in, any more than we understand what "inducement to retire" was offered to him when, on the testimony of Sir John Gorst, it was only the Viceroy's persuasion which led him to refrain from resigning last year. But Lord Reay was such an exceptionally bad person that if it is necessary to prove that he withdrew prematurely from his post it is permissible to contend that five years *plus* twelve days are less than five years, and that he left before his time, no matter what the Green-book may say. By return of mail we expect to hear that our late Governor really left in disgrace, at a month's notice, and that it was nothing but the generosity of a local critic of his who shall be nameless that kept the fact secret.

CAPTAIN HORACE HAYES and Mrs. Hayes are too well-known in India to make it necessary to say that the efforts that they are making in behalf of a section of the leper population of Calcutta claimed a kindlier recognition than one of the leading papers in that city have given them. There are not many English ladies in India who would spend the time that Mrs. Hayes spent in the Government Leper Asylum, in order that the public might know how far that institution fell short of the requirements of a real refuge for sufferers; and it was scarcely a worthy recompense to work of this kind to set it down as a piece of mere egoism, undertaken rather for the greater glory of the writer and of *Hayes's Sporting News*. It denotes an unusual breadth of interest when a lady who writes brightly and with knowledge upon the social and dramatic and musical doings of Calcutta, extends her interest to the lepers languishing in a public institution which appears not to be too well managed, and it argues a singularly narrow view of life when an attempt is made to imply that there is an essential incompatibility between the interests to which Captain Hayes and his accomplished wife do such justice in their newspaper, and the cause of charity. They now write to the Calcutta papers announcing their intention to appeal to the public for the means to start a Leper Home for Europeans and Eurasians, of whom they find there are a large number who either cannot or will not find shelter in the Government Asylum. Calcutta is exceptionally unfortunate if the number of lepers of European origin is so large as to require special provision. But people on the spot corroborate all that Captain Hayes has said upon the point, and it is to be hoped that the efforts he is making to enlist public support in his enterprise will succeed. Doubtless they will not be seriously obstructed by the ungenerous criticism which the enterprise has met with from an unexpected quarter.

IT is not in India alone that the fraudulent practices which have become rife in the cotton trade are being made subject of loud and widespread complaint. The *Economist*, in an article on the cotton trade in its monthly supplement, mentions that in Dhollera qualities cases of falsely packed bales are again reported. "It appears," says our contemporary, "that the foul side of a bale is packed with an inferior grade of cotton as compared with the fair side. A rather important case of false packing has lately engaged the attention of the United Cotton Spinners' Association of Manchester, and strong representations on the subject are about to be made by that body to the Liverpool Cotton Association, Limited." The particulars of the case are not mentioned, but it seems to correspond with a case lately reported in Bombay, in which the shipper lost seven and a half per cent. on a large consignment, the home buyer of which on opening the bales found an outer layer of cotton of excellent quality on each side, while the rest of the bale was bilatee of the usual short staple character. Ugly reports have been more than usually current lately of short stapled stuff being sent in docras from the Dhollera Districts, pressed, with due mixing and enclosing in superficial layers of Broach, and then brought down to Bombay as Broach cotton. It is well that the evil is once again being noticed at home. Three years ago the Liverpool Association made a strong representation on the subject to the Bombay Cotton Trades Association, and new complaints from Liverpool would strengthen the hand of local merchants who are complaining bitterly of the tricks that are being played upon the market by up-country dealers.

DR. BLANEY again set the "heather on fire," at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon by moving "That having regard to the quantity of water, which has already been gathered in the Vehar storage reservoir during the present season, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether the engines which have been erected for pumping the water collected in the Pawai reservoir in the 32" main at Vehar, need be used during the present monsoon season?" He said they had a bumper monsoon up till the present time, and there was no possibility of a water famine in the hot weather of 1891 nor of 1892 either. There was therefore no reason why the dirty water of Pawai should be pumped into Vehar. He proposed that the pumping operations should be postponed until 1st October, at least in order that they might ascertain if it were necessary. There was no need for wasting money on pumping operations now. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal, Sir Henry Morland, and Mr. E. B. Carroll, all referred to statistics which show that during the last sixty or sixty-five years, when there happened to be a very heavy rain-fall in June such as we have had this year with very few exceptions, it had fallen off in the following months of the monsoon, with the result that the the total fall at the end was under the average. Mr. Cotton also hoped, after spending so much money on the Pawai scheme which was now completed, they would not refuse to use it. The Municipal Commissioner said he had likewise been studying the statistics of rainfalls in past monsoons with the same result as Mr. Javerilal and the speakers who had followed him. If they did not utilise this Pawai water they should understand what they were doing. They would be risking a very serious scarcity of water in next hot season, and supposing it were followed by a short monsoon, and Tansa works happened to break down, they would have to reserve their water-supply for domestic purposes, and cut off the mill supply.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

DR. PETERS EXPECTED AT BAGAMOYO.

ZANZIBAR, JULY 7.

Dr. Peters is expected to arrive at Bagamoyo on the 10th inst.

WHOLESALE POISONING IN HUNGARY.

VIENNA, JULY 7.

The Hungarian women, charged with poisoning their husbands some few months ago, have been tried and found guilty; four being sentenced to death, and three to imprisonment for fifteen years

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE STRIKE.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Forty members of the Metropolitan police have been dismissed for refusing duty.

REFRACTORY GRENADIERS.

A number of men of the 2nd battalion Grenadier Guards refused early kit inspection this morning, locked the doors of their rooms, and hooted their officers.

The disturbance was subsequently quelled and the ringleaders arrested. An enquiry is now being held.

THE DELAGOA RAILWAY DISPUTE.

Sir James Fergusson, this evening, announced in the House of Commons that Switzerland has consented to arbitrate in the Delagoa Bay Railway dispute.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STRIKE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The agitation among the Metropolitan Police is increasing and the men have issued a notice of warning to the shop-keepers of London and others to close early and guard their premises, as a strike of the members of the force is certain to begin to-night.

The centre of the agitation is at Bow Street, where many of the men were suspended yesterday evening for refusing to go on duty.

THE GUNBOAT PLASSY.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The gunboat Plassy, built for the Indian Government, was launched at Newcastle on Saturday, in the presence of a large company, including Sir Peter Lumsden.

A RAILWAY SURVEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 7.

A survey of the direct line of railway between Madras and Nellore will be undertaken as soon as Mr. West has completed the Gunter survey now in hand.

THE S.S. NERBUDDA.

The s.s. Nerbudda has landed 103 walers here, and leaves for Calcutta this evening, with, among others, seven fine racers for the Maharajah of Cooch Behar.

THE NIZAM'S ESCORT INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 7.

SEVENTH DAY.

The case of the three officers has collapsed. At the close of the examination-in-chief by prosecutors' counsel of Captain Henry Bayley, the commanding officer of the accused; General Campbell, the president of the Court, observed to Mr. Inverarity that so far as that witness's evidence had gone, unless he wished to do so, he need not, they thought to save time, cross-examine Captain Bayley as they saw nothing in his evidence making against the accused. No notice was taken of this remark at the time. On the sitting of the Commission, accordingly, this morning, Mr. Rudra withdrew from the case, presenting a letter from Lieut. Gallie, authorizing him to do so. The Court then adjourned till 2 o'clock, to consult as to what course they would adopt, and a sowar was despatched requesting Lieutenant Gallie to attend. On assembling after the adjournment, a letter was received from that officer refusing to do so.

Mr. Inverarity pointed out that the complaint was not withdrawn, and insisted that the Commission should finish its enquiry. He said it was perfectly evident that Lieutenant Gallie and his friends had not retired till it was proved to them they had no just cause of complaint. The Commission then adjourned *sine die*.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SYMONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

Brigadier-General Symons is at Simla on a short visit to the Commander-in-Chief.

THE JHELUM VALLEY CART-ROAD.

The Jhelum Valley cart-road, it is expected, will be finished by August, unless typhus fever, to which thirty-one coolies have already succumbed, increases. Only six miles of the road remain to be made.

THE *PIONEER'S* ATTACK ON MR. BRADLAUGH.

The *Pioneer* expresses regret at having published a paragraph in May, asserting that Mr. Bradlaugh, when delivering a lecture in Scotland, had challenged the Almighty to strike him dead within a minute. The *Pioneer* says the paragraph was extracted from the *Times of India*, and must have been invented by some malicious person with a view to damage very seriously Mr. Bradlaugh's reputation and character.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY, 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 27th ult., arrived here at 11 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JULY 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The mail steamer Arcadia, from Aden, arrived.

SINGAPORE, JULY 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior (extra) left here for Bombay on the 5th inst.

ADEN, JULY 5.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Medusa.. from Trieste, left this evening for Bombay.

HONGKONG, JULY 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Venetia (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 6.

The season is now fairly under weigh. It was officially inaugurated by the Levée on the 28th, and the reception at Ganesh Khind on the 30th; so our days' doings are now duly stamped with the regulation hall-mark. The Levée was well attended, not only by warriors bold in all sorts of uniforms, each more brilliant than the last, and Civilians got up regardless in their Sunday-go-to-meetings, who had to make their best bow, but by all the ladies fair, in their dresses rich and rare, who occupied the long galleries, and graced the proceedings by their presence. The crush in the ante-rooms, where the warriors in their war-paint stood and panted, and in the passages which gave them admission to the hall of audience was some thing not to be forgotten in a hurry by those who experienced it; and the agony when your neighbour unwittingly destroyed the effect of your endeavours to put a shine upon that dear old silk hat, which is a memento of last furlough and loved accordingly, is more easily imagined than described. One only subaltern observed that it wouldn't be such a bad show if you could get a whisky and soda; and if you could indulge in a weed, he said, it would save endless annoyance. However, all things come to an end in due time, and at last we are admitted to the sacred precincts, and inspired by the grace and female loveliness that dazzles us from the gallery, make our salaams to the civil and military heads of Government; and then withdraw, gracefully or ungracefully, as the case may be, with a proud consciousness that we have done our duty.

Some of those who had gone through the ordeal had the assurance to go and join the audience in the gallery, just as if they thought the ladies could not do without them for more than half an hour at a time; but *nous autres* were speedily in flannels, and busy at cricket or pat-ball. There had been heavy rain during the day, but the evening was fine. The weather was unfortunately not so propitious on the following Monday, when the hospitable doors of Ganesh Khind were thrown open to Poona society at Lady Harris's reception, for it pelted with rain during the drive out there. However, though a few faces were missed, there was a fairly large gathering; and a fine show of pretty faces, and the last sweet thing in costumes. All seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves; and in fact it is a little way we have in Poona of always enjoying ourselves on every occasion. We have every possible opportunity of having a real good time; and we avail ourselves of it to the utmost, and no mistake about it. Everything goes off well; all the men are good sorts and all the ladies angels. (I don't know why I put the men first, but it must stand as it is; for if I make too many alterations the P. D. cuts up rough.) And if we haven't as much filthy lucre as we should like, it really doesn't seem to matter; for the champagne flows merrily, and new dresses are always in profusion to steal our hearts away, and after all tradesmen are very confiding, and don't bother us till the end of the season. So in accordance with our custom we were as happy as the day was long at the reception, although the rain only allowed us to ramble round the terraces of the garden for a brief interval between the showers, and then only if one's heart was hardened to considerable damage to shoes.

Last Wednesday was the first event of the season, after the introductory passages. The first dance at Ganesh Khind is always looked forward to tremendously; but it is universally admitted that no anticipation comes anywhere near the reality. "Too lovely" and "simply delicious" are some of the mildest expressions that I have heard used to describe it. The floor was in splendid order, and the music, supper, and *tout ensemble*, equally good. In Lady Dufferin's book on Viceregal life in India she describes the arrangements for flirtation at a ball at Rangoon as being most elaborate, and highly scientific, but if we cannot attain such heights as they soar to in Burma, it must be admitted that there were some most charming recesses off the fernery which were so admirably adapted for that form of amusement that they might have been intended for it. One member of the superior sex, who arrived at the ball enjoying a thoroughly bad temper, and evidently intending to stick to it, was thawed against his will by the geniality and festivity of the scene; and he came to the conclusion at the close of the evening that he had never enjoyed himself better in his life. On the way home there was a carriage accident that might have been a serious one. A gallant charger that had never been between the shafts of anything heavier than a stylish dog-cart resented finding himself drawing a four-wheeler, especially when he felt its weight pressing upon him as he went down hill. He promptly proceeded to put himself into training for a career as a circus horse; and when the learned professor leapt out and tried to seize his head, he soon found himself on his back in the mud with a bill for a new dress-coat in prospect. The passengers were then rescued and taken home by some good Samaritans, with no worse result than a slight alarm.

Two days later, on Friday, the Bombay Infantry Regiments gave the first of their series of dances at their Mess-house. The ball-room was very tastefully decorated and all the arrangements excellent. The officers of the three gallant regiments make splendid hosts, and there is one room at the end of the verandah sacred to male men, where there is always a laugh and a chat to be had with old friends who can get off duty from a dance or two for a look-in at the cup which cheers and the tobacco which soothes. (But this is on the strict Q. T.; and for goodness' sake don't say I told you.) The dance was thoroughly enjoyable; the night was fine, and permitted all who liked to stroll about the compound on the matting that was thoughtfully laid down, and take advantage of the chairs that turned up two and two at unexpected places.

On Friday there was a meeting at the Gymkhana of persons who played, or were interested in, polo, to discuss the momentous question of the polo tournament prospectus. The main question was what teams should be eligible to compete in the tournament: the choice lying between teams of the Poona district only, or teams from any station in the Bombay Presidency, or teams from any part of India or elsewhere, if any should be so adventurous as to come. The second course was advocated by Mr. Hickie, of the Royal Fusiliers, who is honorary secretary for polo; and after some discussion his proposition was carried, the tournament being thrown open to the whole of the Bombay Presidency. The date for the commencement of the tournament was fixed for Monday, the 25th of August. The value of the cup to be given to the winning team was fixed at Rs. 450, and the entrance fee for each team at Rs. 40 each. The same eventful day, Friday, witnessed a cricket match played between Subalterns and the World. The scores were not large on either side, as though the day was fine, the ground was in a bad condition owing to the rain which had fallen at night. The World made 128 in the first winnings, of which Colonel Rhodes contributed the chief score of 32, and the Subalterns only made 94. The World then went in again, but lost 6 wickets for only 22 runs, when the stumps had to be drawn.

On Saturday there was a most successful Paper Chase. There was a large field, including several ladies. The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief were riding. By way of instilling some degree of order into the field, some four or five men turned out in pink, and represented the hounds, and no one was allowed to ride in front of them. The course was round about Yerrowda, and was an excellently chosen one, leading, as it did, over a large number of jumps. The scene at this meet was very brilliant. The Gunners and the 3rd Cavalry had their breaks there, which afforded capital positions for watching the chase for those who could not buy, borrow, or steal a horse; and the Cavalry were "at home" in a tent at the finish with the best samples of good cheer, both liquid and solid. The jumps were taken in various styles, but on the whole in good form, though some riders were like the priest and the Levite, and passed by on the other side. Towards the end of the chase discipline was somewhat relaxed, and over the last four jumps there was a regular race home, H. E. the Governor and Major Kuper being the first in. With the exception of a slight shower at the end the weather was beautiful; and the range of Ghats, and, in fact, the whole country, were looking most picturesque.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, president, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Amirudin Tyabji, Brigade Surgeon S. O.'B. Banks, Messrs. Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomonji Pestonji Master, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Baleram, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Framji Dorabji Divecha, A. M. Gubbay, Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jamshedji Pallonji Kapadia, the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Manekji Behramji Dadabhai, Maneksbah J. Taleyarkhan, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Muncherji Nowroji Banaji, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, the Hon'ble Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. E. F. Underwood, Messrs. Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Accacio Gabriel, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Mr. J. P. Watson.

LETTER FROM LORD REAY.

The Municipal Secretary read the following letter from Lord Reay:—"6, Great Stanhope Street, Mayfair, London, June 6, 1890. Dear Mr. Murzban,—I had the honour of receiving yesterday the illuminated address from the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay, and the beautiful case of Cutch silver work. I beg to offer my very sincere thanks with the assurance that this document will always be treasured with the greatest solicitude by myself and those who inherit it from me as a most valuable token of the good-will entertained towards me by the citizens of Bombay.—I am, &c., Reay."

On the motion of Mr. Darashah Chichgar, the letter was recorded.

THE VICTORIA DOCK ROADS.

Sir Henry Morland moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution of 25th ult., sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 12,123-8 from surplus cash balance to meet the amount of compensation to be paid to the Port Trustees for last and the current year, for cleaning, repairing, and lighting the Victoria Dock Roads."

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik seconded the motion.

Mr. Bomonjee Master asked the Commissioner if this would be the last time they would have to make that payment.

The Municipal Commissioner said the Port Trust kept in order all the roads on their lands, and the Corporation paid a certain amount in consideration of their doing the work for them.

The motion was carried.

THE PAWAI WATER SCHEME.

Dr. Blaney moved "that having regard to the quantity of water which had already been gathered in the Vehar storage reservoir during the present season, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether the engines which have been erected for pumping the water collected in the Pawai reservoir into the 32-inch main at Vehar need be used during the present monsoon season." They had said Dr. Blaney, had a bumper monsoon up to the present time, almost unprecedented in the annals of the rainfall of Bombay; for in the period of one month they had had in Bombay half of the whole of the average rainfall. In Vehar, which was the subject of that resolution, they had had up till Sunday a fall of 41 inches against 27 inches at the same date of the previous year. They had in addition to that heavy fall, the manner in which it had fallen, which was a sufficent evidence as to how the lake would be filled. The way in which it had fallen this year had been the most favourable possible. The Corporation would remember that the grounds on which they were asked to sanction this Pawai Reservoir, were contained in that terrible memorandum signed by three officials, dated 18th November last, on the ground that there would be a possible deficiency of water in the Vehar reservoir during the hot weather of 1891. So far as they could see at present that prophecy had been utterly falsified. Further, it was stated there would be a certain deficiency in the hot season of 1892. That, too, he could prove utterly falsified. The question for them to consider that day was whether it was reasonable to make a kindly inquiry of the Municipal Commissioner as to whether what Mr. Carroll called in that letter he wrote from Matheran would be possible. "Pumping," said Mr. Carroll, "would be unnecessary and absurd." Unless there was any great necessity for this dirty Pawai water being supplied to the people at Bombay; unless there was the greatest urgency shown for it, it should not be used. His own impression was that as far as the rainfall had gone, and as far as might be reasonably anticipated in the course of the present monsoon, there would not be any necessity at all of pumping. Bombay would get on quite as well as it had done in former years; and if that were so, why should they adopt that upside down arrangement of pumping water when there was sufficient without doing so? Regarding the Rs. 30,000 for the working of the machinery; that was only a part of the expenditure they would require to lay out. The question was if they were to go away and waste any more of the city's money on this unfortunate Pawai scheme that had already been spent on it. They did not want water of that quality or quantity either, when they had water elsewhere to supply the minor demand of the city. His (Dr. Blaney's) proposal was very reasonable. It left the pumping to be considered after the 1st of October next. If in October it were found necessary and that they could not get on without that Pawai water, then by all means let them consider the subject, and let it be carried out. If they could get a report from the Commissioner that they could certainly go on quite safely until the 1st October, then it would not be necessary for them to go to the expense of pumping during the monsoon. It was impossible to have a water-famine or a scarcity in 1892, and what they had to consider was whether they would have a deficiency in 1891, and whether they required pumps or even Pawai water at all. If they could get on without asking the people to drink that abominable and dirty water, they should not distribute it. It was absolutely necessary for the life and health of the city.

Mr. Amirudin Tyabjee without any remark seconded the proposition.

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik said Dr. Blaney knew that recently the legislature had prohibited speculation in rain. It was desirable not only in the interests of trade, but of municipal government; and it seemed to him that Dr. Blaney was something of an optimist. They had only had one month of monsoon weather. It appeared to him from certain statistics put before him by Mr. Kabraji,—statistics of the rain-fall during the last sixty years, that whenever the rainfall during the month of June was between 30 and 40 inches the total fall had been below the average. Only in the case of two years when they had a heavy rain-fall in June, did the total come to 72 and 80 inches. Under these circumstances, he would ask, were they in a position to say with any confidence that the total rain-fall of 1890 would reach 80 or 90 inches? How could they say so? Dr. Blaney asked the Municipal Commissioner to state what would be the condition of Vehar on 1st October. How could the Municipal Commissioner be a prophet, and how could he know at the end of July if the water would reach a certain height in August, or at the end of August how it would be in September, or at the end of September that it would be at a certain height in October. He thought in a matter of that sort the less they tried to prophesy the better. The Corporation had sanctioned the Pawai scheme. Was it desirable, now they had those engines and pumps, that they should lie idle and rust? Had they not to make use of them? How were they to know the rainfall would be a bumper one? Of course up till that time they had had a large fall. But it seemed to him, they could not be sure as to the total quantity of rain-fall; and under those circumstances, he thought it would be much better to err on the safe side, and get the engines set to work, and let them have the water that Pawai was capable of giving. Dr. Blaney had alluded to the dirty water of Pawai; but of course the Municipal Commissioner would satisfy himself as to the quality of the water before he allowed it to be drawn through the pipes. It seemed to him, after having spent so much on the engines, &c., to allow them to stand idle would be a waste of money.

Sir Henry Morland said he preferred the testimony of statistics to Dr. Blaney's prophecy. He had seen statistics for the last sixty-five years, and he found that when there had been a fall of 30 inches or over in the month of June, the total was under the average, with the exception of three years. Only three times in sixty-five years where there was a heavy rain-fall in June, did the total top the average. So much for prophecy, and so much for statistics. Dr. Blaney had said they were to have a bumper monsoon.

Dr. Blaney: We have had a bumper monsoon up till now.

Sir Henry Morland: So far as that was concerned he had shown that when they had a heavy rainfall to begin with, they had it lighter afterwards, and did not even have an average rain-fall. They must not delay pumping now the reservoir was full. He thought it was a very bad policy to shut the stable-door after the horse was gone.

Mr. E. B. Carroll said that Dr. Blaney in his remarks referred to three of the executive officials in that Municipality putting forward a scheme to prevent a certain water famine in 1892. It would be in their recollection that Major Selby charged the Municipal Commissioner and the municipal body generally with want of foresight in keeping the supply of water in their lakes at a sufficient level. As regarded the first point, Dr. Blaney was at the time it was brought forward, Chairman of the Standing Committee, and was, he might say, almost foremost in pressing forward this scheme and putting it at once before the Corporation. It seemed to him therefore rather inconsistent now to assume, that in regard to this matter, which Dr. Blaney then considered very urgent because they had a bumper rainfall in June, that instead of want of foresight, they had now gone altogether beyond what was necessary. These were not Dr. Blaney's own words, but they were practically the same. The result of all their deliberation was that they embarked on a scheme which was now practically completed. The pumps were ready to be worked, and he considered it would be extremely inconsistent on the part of the Municipality to turn round and say now they would not use them. To come to such a decision as that they would require to have an absolute security as regarded the rainfall. If they decided not to use those pumps they would require to know they had and would have sufficient water. Was there any certainty on the matter? Dr. Blaney said he was under the impression it was to be a bumper monsoon. But they were not to be guided by impressions. They wanted absolute security, and that was the reason they had gone into the Pawai scheme. They embarked on it, not because they thought it would be required, but because they thought it might be required. Their reasons were that the necessity for water was so paramount that even if the Pawai scheme would be unnecessary, such was the importance of it that they embarked on it. It would never do to pass a vote to delay that necessary work on a mere impression.

Mr. Bomanji Master said that the water scheme was a regular bungle, and a little foresight, he felt sure, on the part of the municipal executive would have shown them what to do to avoid the water famine, and all this expense.

Mr. Manockjee Dadabhai could not see his way, for the reasons given by Mr. Javerilal and succeeding speakers, to support Dr. Blaney's proposition.

Mr. Sayani said the Municipality had decided already on having Pawai, and he did not think the Corporation would stultify itself by going back; but the request of Dr. Blaney was reasonable. He wished however, to propose an amendment "that the establishment asked for by the Municipal Commissioner (item 6 on the paper) be sanctioned.

The President observed that item was not yet before the Corporation.

Mr. Sayani thought he had not made the matter sufficiently clear. He would therefore put the second part of his proposal first—(1) that having regard to the quantity of water already gathered into the Vehar storage reservoir during the present season, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to favour the Corporation with a report on the position of the matter, and (2) that in the meanwhile the establishment asked for by the Commissioner be sanctioned. By that amendment they would be going on with the work they had already resolved on, and also have the information Dr. Blaney asked.

The President stated they had not come to that part of the business yet. The establishment would be considered later on when they came to it.

Mr. Sayani said he was quite confident his amendment was in order. It was just the same as if the item was not on the paper.

The President said it seemed to him it was not in order, and his reason for so ruling was that the Corporation had not yet come to that part of the business, and so they could not be asked to vote on it.

Dr. Cowasjee wished to add a little information to that already given, and that was that notwithstanding the rain-fall, when the last return was sent in, was 34 inches in the Vehar lake, the height of the lake was only 16 feet.

Mr. Cotton hoped the Corporation, after spending so much money, would not refuse to make use of it. It would seem Dr. Blaney was afraid of having too much water in Bombay. At no time could they have enough. He certainly trusted they would not go back, and say that, after they had spent so much money, they would refuse such a small sum as Rs. 30,000, in order that they might get the benefit of it. Dr. Blaney had somehow got it into his head that the water they were to get from that new lake was not so good as they got from their present supply. He thought they had just as much evidence to the contrary. If Dr. Blaney wanted them to support his motion and to practically stop their using that supply, he might have brought evidence to show to them that by using that water they would be endangering the public health. No such evidence had been brought before them. He therefore thought that a fit of economy as that proposed by Dr. Blaney would be a very great mistake. He knew from sad experience they never got too much water in Bombay. Indeed, they could not have too much water. Dr. Blaney's idea seemed most inconsistent. After all he had done in getting them that Pawai scheme, he (Dr. Blaney) should be the last to advise them not to use it.

Dr. Viegas asked the Municipal Commissioner if they would have water on the 1st of March 1892.

The Municipal Commissioner: If all went well they would have (laughter); but if cholera were to break out on the ductine they would not, so that he could not answer that question positively. As to Dr. Blaney's proposal, his opinion was that it would be most dangerous to calculate on having a bumper monsoon. He had looked into the statistics of monsoon rainfalls, and the conclusion he had come to was that a heavy June rainfall generally terminated in a short monsoon. The statistics of Vehar generally bore that out. He confessed he had watched this heavy rainfall in June rather with sorrow than with joy. They had to draw on Vehar; and supposing Vehar did not rise at all above its present level, what then? It had happened that Vehar neither rose nor fell during the monsoon. It had already risen six feet during the month of June, and yet to arrive at the level Vehar was last year they wanted a further rise of ten feet. Only three times during the last twelve year had Vehar been so low as it was now. Under these circumstances, it would be distinctly dangerous to say they should not use the pumps. If they did not utilise that water they should understand what they were doing. They were risking a very serious scarcity of water at the end of next hot season. Supposing it were to be followed by a short monsoon next year, and the Tansa works broke down, where would they be? If this happened, they should have to reserve their water-supply for domestic proposes and cut off their mill supplies. The mills, again, gave them half of their revenue; and were they to lose all that to save Rs. 30,000 just now? They were not only risking the loss of their water-supply, but a loss of revenue. Taking, therefore, all those matters into consideration he hoped they would not adopt Dr. Blaney's motion, which would prohibit him—the Commissioner—for the present from using the Pawai pumps. It would bind him hand and foot for perhaps a month, and ultimately the whole of the water would run away. Again, he hoped the Corporation would not ask him to prophesy what was at present in the womb of fate. The water in Pawai, he could inform them, was good as far as analysis had gone. He had just got an analysis from Dr. Weir which showed it was in a fit state to be distributed through the pipes to Bombay.

Dr. Blaney having replied, the motion was put to the meeting, when 7 voted for the motion and 19 against.

THE MAINTENANCE OF THE PAWAI PUMPING ENGINES.

Sir Henry Morland said, after the long discussion which had just taken place, he did not think it was necessary to dwell at any length on the proposal he had to place before them, except to say that after sanctioning the construction of the Pawai water-works they were bound to sanction the establishment to carry them on. Pawai was now ready, and it was not a matter of waiting for some months to find whether it was necessary to pump Pawai into Vehar, but to make Pawai a sort of reservoir so that they would get Vehar full. If they waited for several months they would only be able to fill Vehar from Pawai once, while by commencing to pump now, they would have Pawai filling itself again and again. He begged to propose "that as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution of the 25th instant, sanction should be given to the payment from surplus cash balance, of Rs. 30,440, being cost of the following establishment, materials, &c., required for the maintenance of the Pawai pumping engines, from 1st June 1890 to 28th February 1891, *viz.*:—

1st class Engineer.....	Rs. 300	per mensem.
2nd class do.	„ 100	do.
Stokers as required.....	„ 160	do.
	Rs. 590 × 9 =	Rs. 5,040.
Coal, 900 tons, at Rs. 24.....	„ 21,600	
Stores.....	„ 1,800	
Miscellaneous and Contigencies	„ 2,000	
		Rs. 25,400
Total...		Rs. 30,440

He considered himself that was a heavy estimate. He thought so at the time it passed the Standing Committee, and he would wish to add to the resolution "that the Standing Committee be requested to make no transfer of any savings on the grant or to sanction the deviation of any portion of the amount, except with the previous special sanction of the Corporation."

Mr. Carroll seconded.

Mr. Dadabhai asked what that item, Rs. 2,000 for miscellaneous and contingencies, meant.

Mr. Carroll said it was for sundry stores to be sent from Bombay.

Mr. Eduljee Wacha remarked that Rs. 24 a ton for coal was very excessive. Contractors could be got to supply it at Rs. 18 or Rs. 19 per ton.

Sir Henry Morland explained the contract for coal was made some time ago, and they would find Rs. 24 was not a high figure.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji said the Municipality was to be congratulated on the completion of the Pawai works. They were to be congratulated also on their engineer who had shown his capabilities to construct an urgent work within the time specified by the Corporation; and it was a matter of intense satisfaction that the Municipality was capable of erecting so important and large hydraulic works in so short a time. It was only to be hoped that owing to the great speed with which they had been constructed no fault would be discovered hereafter as in Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that Mr. Tomlinson certainly deserved very great credit for the manner in which he had carried out that work under extraordinary pressure.

Dr. Blaney said he opposed the motion. This sum of Rs. 2,000 for contingencies was a very large sum, but they would find to their cost they would require it all and more. Those lascars were to be in relays of three, and those men employed in coaling would also, he supposed, be employed in relays of three. There were two engineers and there were three stokers. And what would happen? Now he might be prophetic. He had many patients from the lakes suffering from enlarged liver and spleen, and that was what they were sending their officials there to suffer. Then Rs. 2,000 would not be enough for contingencies. That would be the result of their pumping.

On the motion being put to the meeting it was carried by 25 votes to 2.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock.

DISPUTED POINTS IN CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to what appeared in last Friday's *Bombay Gazette* under the heading "Lord Harris on disputed points in cricket," I now beg to enclose you a cutting from the *Glasgow Herald* of Monday, 16th June, which gives the M. C. C.'s decision on a case in point.—Yours, &c., H. M.

There was one curious incident in the match (Sussex *vs*, Notts) which caused a lot of discussion, and which is worthy of mention. On the opening day Sussex scored an innings of 105, and Notts made 176 for one wicket. Very little play was possible on Tuesday, and then on Wednesday arose the point as to whether, if Nottinzham declared their first innings at an end, they would be able to go in a second time provided that Sussex made a sufficient number of runs to render such a thing necessary. Nearly everyone on the side believed that had the first innings been closed the team would not be able to go in a second time, though where this reasoning came in I failed to see. The law is in itself plain enough, and simply says —"That on the last day of a match, and in a one-day match, at any time the in-side may declare their innings at an end." There is nothing stated, and evidently nothing was intended, that a side should not be able to go on a second time if necessary, but perhaps it would be as well if the authorities worded the rule a little more clearly. It was the first occasion on which such an incident had occurred, and probably when the rule was made it was never imagined there would be any need to bring a first innings to a close. The umpires at the match, Draper and Barratt, were appealed to but, so far as I can understand, disagreed, and a telegram was sent to the Marylebone Club, asking for authority on the point. In the course of the afternoon the answar came back that of course Notts could go in a second time; and it seems a strange thing that men who are constantly playing the game should not have obtained an absolute knowledge of all its rules and workings. But for this doubt Notts would have closed their innings much earlier in the day and rendered their victory even more secure; while, on the same reasoning, there is little question that the team would have beaten Kent on the previous Saturday at Gravesend."

THE CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Section 4 of Act XI. of 1890, an Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, prescribes a penalty for practising upon a cow an operation called "phuka." I have tried my best ever since the passing of the Act to ascertain the meaning of this word by asking several persons acquainted with the Persian language, thinking that it was a Persain word, but none seemed to know what it was. It seems to me, however, that "phuka" is a Bengali word. If it is, the exact meaning of it should be given somewhere in the Act, as in the absence thereof justice is, I consider, likely to fail in cases intended to be dealt with under the section mentioned above. Will you allow me to bring, through your columns, this matter to the notice of the Government of India, in order that they may do what is necessary therein.—Yours, &c.,

Ratnagiri, July 2. P. R. DESAI.

TREASURE TROVE AT INDORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Mhow correspondendent of your daily contemporary, in his telegram which appeared in the issue of the 2nd instant, has magnified the importance of the Indore Treasure Trove case. The case has created no sensation whatever. It has for some time past been under departmental enquiry, and the special bench of magistrates has been recently formed only for the purpose of sifting out the truth and seeing that no miscarriage of justice occurs. As the treasure trove is stated to have been found under-ground and in one of the rooms of the Sirkar Cutchery at Tarana, it is necessary by law to investigate and inquire into the matter. There cannot be any comparison between the present case and the merchants' cases in the late Maharaja's time.—Yours, &c.,

Indore, July 5. ONE WHO KNOWS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Russian *Gazette* (Moscow), writing from Askbabad, gives a somewhat lengthy account of a certain Afghan chief now resident in that town. Abass Khan, as he is called, was the friend of Aysab Khan and Yakoob Khan, and appears to have had a very eventful life. What is noteworthy, however, in this letter is the following:—"As Iscander Khan is now in Russia, we may take it that he is to be the candidate of the Czar when the death of the present Khan gives an opportunity for pushing his claims." This letter from Askhabad is one of the usual "ballons d'essai" put forward by Russia before action is taken.

THE smoking of ganja and charas is held by competent medical authorities to be the chief cause of insanity among the inmates of the lunatic asylums at Jubbulpore and Nagpur. These two drugs are products of the same plant, Indian hemp, known botanically as *Cannabis Indica*. The smoking of ganja and charas is very prevalent among the natives of this country, especially in the Central Provinces; and it would do an immense amount of good were the educated portion of the native community to point out to their less favoured countrymen the evils attending the use of these drugs.

A SPORTING correspondent writes from Karachi to the Lahore paper:—"Cricket languishes at Karachi, because some authority said the turf ground, which was only made eighteen months ago at a cost of Rs.4,000, wanted another top dressing, and as we have had no rain as yet, the grass refuses to spring up, much to the disgust of our players, who are unusually keen and numerous. Indeed, this year lawn-tennis has it all its own way, for polo has nearly come to an untimely end, owing to the intervention of the doctors. It appears the ground is situated about 500 yards in front of the station hospital, and the medical authorities have come to the conclusion that the dust blown from the ground is highly injurious to the patients; so the polo men are seen riding about the station in a dejected manner looking for a new ground. Karachi has not yet discovered how to make a good lawn-tennis court that will withstand the *kalla* which is perpetually oozing through and breaking up the surface. There has been one lawn-tennis handicap which the local crack player for once did not win; but Mr. J. M. Dick, being rather lightly weighted, romped in. Rifle-shooting is the latest craze, and I must say the range on Monday last was not the safest place in the world. Several men confessed to not knowing how to load a gun before. The match was won by our energetic A. A. G., much to the delight of the lady who drew him."

THE PROTECTION OF CHILD WIVES.

THE recent death of a married girl in Calcutta under circumstances narrated in the Coroner's Court, has been commented upon by the press at large, both English and native, as challenging attention to the necessity of an amendment of the Penal Code for the protection of child wives. The legal and social consideration, involved were set out in an article which appeared in our columns early in 1889, and which, at the suggestion of a Hindu correspondent, we now reproduce:—

The Government of India are likely to be asked ere long to undertake an amendment in the Penal Code for which those who advocate it will be able to make out a very strong case. The subject is one which, from its nature, must be discussed by laymen under a certain sense of restraint, but it is necessary that public opinion should pronounce upon it, and we may trust to the discretion of those who have taken the agitation in hand to present it with due regard to the delicate nature of the considerations involved. An amendment of the law which protects young girls in India is imperatively called for, and Mr. Malabari, who has associated with him some Hindu gentlemen of culture and influence, may be trusted to work for its amendment with all the energy and disinterestedness which he has brought to bear upon the other projects of social amelioration with which his name is identified. It is for obvious reasons difficult for us to present the case with the fulness which it merits; a careful examination of the sections of the Penal Code which bear upon the protection of women will, however, go far to satisfy any one who will take interest in the subject that the law as it stands leaves the way open to much that is worse than regrettable. The point to which attention has to be drawn in the first instance is that the law ceases to protect married girls against what is practically outrage after they have completed their tenth year. For the child-wife under ten the Code offers protection, where it is put in force of the most stringent kind. It makes no distinction between the husband and the stranger. The husband who violates section 376 of the Penal Code is subject, like any one else, to punishment by penal servitude for life. The consent of the child-wife in no way removes him from the operation of the section. The consent of a wife under ten years of age is not taken into account. Consent or no consent, the law treats the act as an outrage, and visits it with a penalty short only of that which it metes out upon murder. Here the Code is in strict conformity with English legislation. The pity is that the parallel between the Indian and English law runs no further. Penal servitude for life is the terrible penalty with which the law of England protects girls, consenting or not consenting, until they have reached their thirteenth year, and the penalty is only relaxed then so far as so to make the offence against girls between thirteen and sixteen punishable with ten years' penal servitude. Thus it will be seen that the design of the English law is to continue giving a stringent protection until maturity has been reached. Consent counts for nothing, the presumption in the mind of the framers of the law obviously being that in adolescence the significance of consent of the character supposed cannot be understood by the person giving it. Now it is not contended that the law of the two countries should be identical, except in the main purpose to which it is directed. The marked difference in the physical conditions of the case in England and in India are to be taken for granted, and the legal provisions for dealing with the problem must be modified accordingly. But there is a difference between modifications necessitated by diversity of local conditions, and provisions which lose sight of the main purpose of the legislation on this subject in both countries. The English law nowhere loses sight of the physical and moral conditions with which it has to deal. It provides the English girl with safeguards, absolute and peremptory, which are only relaxed when the age of maturity and intelligence has been reached. But in India these safeguards are withdrawn after a girl has completed her tenth year. The consent of a child of ten is held to be a warrant and a justification for outrage upon her by husband and stranger alike. Here is an obvious departure from the spirit both of Indian and of English legislation for the protection of women. The assumption in section 376 of the Code, corresponding to the assumption which runs through the English Act, is one of physical and moral incapacity on the part of the child, which necessarily invests intercourse with her with the character of an outrage. No one will pretend that the incapacity ceases when the Indian child-wife has entered upon her eleventh year. With the gynæcological aspects of the question there is no need for us to deal; it is enough to say that an Indian girl who was able to enter upon the conjugal life at ten years

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[FROM THE HOME PAPERS.]

THE trade advices from Constantinople; dated June 9th, report a slight improvement in the demand for cotton goods, chintzes, dyed goods, and white shirtings being the leading descriptions. Mexicans and yarns had been neglected. The Persian trade was dull, in consequence, it is said, of the high rates for carriage. In the iron market prices had continued to droop, while the coal market was unchanged. The wheat market continued steady, as the supply was still limited. Business was very slack in "colonials." Very little movement was reported in the export markets; but the season was setting in.

The Egyptian Customs receipts during May this year show a marked increase against May, 1889, the revenue having been nearly doubled. The details are as follow:—

	May, 1889. £E.	May, 1890. £E.
Duties on imports	31,001	39,951
Duties on exports to foreign countries	4,011	5,429
Duties on exports to Turkey	1,083	1,556
Sundry receipts	2,940	2,497
Duties on tobacco, tombac, and cigars	26,088	55,802
	£E65,723	£E105,235

The increased receipts from imports seem to testify to a gratifying revival. Expectations of an advance in the tobacco duties have, no doubt, stimulated imports and clearances of that commodity. On this subject the *Egyptian Gazette* says:—"The Financial Committee has not yet come to a definite decision on the subject of the new rate of duty on tobacco which is to come into force on the 1st prox., but our Cairo correspondent has been informed that in the event of an increase on the present rate being finally decided upon, all tobacco, tombac, &c., in the Customs stores on the 1st July will be subject to the payment of the increased duty." The date crop in the district between Sarras and Dongola will soon be ready for gathering, and its prospects are reported to be excellent.

A further advance in the Brazilian exchange is this week reported. A telegram from Rio de Janeiro, dated June 18th, quotes the rate on London 21⅝d. The receipts of coffee at that port had averaged 3,700 bags per day, and with sales estimated at 4,000 bags for the week the stock had been increased to 130,000 bags. The shipments for the week had been as follows:—To the United States, 14,000 bags; to Hamburg, 2,000 bags; to Trieste, 2,000 bags; and to other European ports, 2,000 bags. The receipts at Santos had averaged 900 bags per day, and with sales estimated at 1,000 bags for the week the stock at that port had been increased to 30,000 bags. The shipments for the week were as follows:—To Hamburg, 4,000 bags; to Trieste 2,000 bags; to other European ports, 21,000 bags. Prices in Rio de Janeiro were unchanged, "good firsts" being quoted 8,350 reis. In Santos they were lower, "good average" being quoted 8,400 reis. Both markets were quiet.

The Cape papers have this week brought accounts of the extension of the Kimberley Railway to Warrenton, on the Vaal river, and across the river. It is expected that the line will be constructed as far as Vryburg, in Bechuanaland, by September. With reference to the extension the *Cape Times* says:—"The district between Kimberley and Warrenton has all the latest potentialities which are necessary for success, all the facilities for supporting a population which are the main requisite in a colony, and offers all the advantages to a settler that could induce a farmer to fix his site, and prove that his attempt was a worthy one. By this extension we are reaching our arm out into the country which has hitherto been a wilderness, but which we are doing our best to make a worthy portion of the civilised world. We have sent our railway up there, and by doing so we offer the highest inducement to farmers and other settlers. We believe that they will follow. It has often been the case that we have had to send the iron rails to pick up the valuables which settlers wished to send us. In this case we send the iron rails before the settler. He has every inducement supplied to him beforehand, and we are confident he will take advantage of it."

Of the securities influenced by the price of silver, writes the *City Leader*, Mexican railway stocks are the best known and most actively dealt in on this market. Rupee paper is of course the most sensitive of all securities, and a movement in silver and its relation to the market price of the metal can be calculated with mathematical accuracy. The public does not follow the process, and is rather perplexed by the duplicate operation on rupee paper of a rise or fall in silver. An advance in silver enhances not only the capital value of the security, but also the interest. It may be said that any improvement in the yield of a stock must be reflected on the value of the principal. That is so; but in the case of rupee paper when silver rises, the sterling value of both interest and principle advances independently of one another. The sense of complication which this produces causes speculators to fight shy of rupee paper, which is left to be dealt in by silver specialists—a class looked on with awe by those who have learned wisdom enough to avoid the fascinations of a subject as entrancing as metaphysics and as elusive as theology. The average speculator or investor who wishes to profit by an anticipated rise in silver, prefers to stick to securities where the expected benefit will take the form of a simple rise in the exchange value of silver currency. Mexican railway securities are the most accessible and popular of such stocks.

The question of small silver change was brought up in the House of Commons on Monday June 16th, when Mr. Hermon-Hodge asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether his attention had been called to the increasing difficulty of getting small silver change, such as sixpences, in London; and, whether he was aware that, owing to their bulk and the difficulty of distinguishing between them, the new 4s. and 5s. pieces were most unpopular, so much so that in some clubs the cashiers rapidly accumulated sums of from £20 to £25 in these coins, which they could not get rid of. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said that he was glad the hon. member had asked him this question. He had heard of the alleged difficulty of getting small silver coinage in London. There were at the present moment at the Bank of England 3,760,000 shilling pieces and 3,000,000 sixpences ready for circulation. Any shopkeeper or private individual could secure them by asking their bankers to supply them. He was not aware that the new 4s. and 5s. pieces were unpopular, except possibly in clubs. On the contrary, large demands continued to be made for those coins, and no fewer than 300,000 were asked for lately within a very few days.

The City and National stores, Limited, has been formed, with a capital of £60,000 in £1 shares, of which 600 are founders', for the purpose, it is stated, of developing the benefits of the stores' system of trading, and extending to all classes the advantages which are now so well recognised. The premises—21, 22, and 23 Manchester Avenue, and 142, 143, 144, and 145 Aldersgate Street—have been acquired by the Company on seventy-two years' lease, at a rental of £4,000 a year, and Messrs. Edwin Fox & Bousefield consider the premises fully worth this rental. The entire capital subscribed will be devoted solely to carrying on the business of the Company. No promotion money will be paid, and no premium is payable in respect of the leases of the premises acquired. After payment of a dividend of 8 per cent. on the ordinary shares, the surplus profits, subject to the provision of a reserve fund, will be deviable equally between the proprietors of the ordinary and founders' shares. The turnover of the leading stores last year, it is stated, varied from £480,000 to £2,100,000.

The directors of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, in their sixth annual report to be presented to the shareholders at the general meeting on July 3rd, are again able to show a satisfactory result of the bank's operations. After payment of working expenses, interest, income-tax, rebate, exchange on foreign assets, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts the net profit for the year ending March 31st last (including £22,511 12s. 11d. brought forward) amounts to £63,440 16s. 4d. An interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended September 30th, 1889, was paid, free of income-tax, in January last, and the Board now recommend a further dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, also free of income-tax, for the half-year ended March 31st last, the same to be paid on July 16th. They also recommend that all dividends payable at the branches be paid free of local income-tax.

Up to the present day Vanderbilt's cheque for £700,000 was erroneously supposed to be the largest ever drawn says the *Financial News*. This has been eclipsed, as one drawn by the Indian and Peninsula Railroad Company for £1,250,000 on the London and County Bank of London has just passed through the Clearing House. In 1883 the Pennsylvania Railroad drew a cheque in favour of Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. for over 14,000,000 dols. in payment of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore stock. The cheque was framed and hung up in the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CRICKET.

THE PARSEE GYMKHANA *VS.* THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE C. C.

THIS, the first match of the Parsee Gymkhana, was played on this ground at Marine Lines, on Saturday last. The Gymkhana had only three or four of their regular eleven, nor was the College fully represented. The match was won on the first innings by the Gymkhana by 26 runs, though the Elphinstonians showed up well in the second innings, thanks to some loose fielding and bowling on the part of the Gymkhana. The following is the full score and analysis:—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE C. C.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A F Devitre c Unwala b Davur	10		run out	5
J A Wadia b Davur	0		c and b Harver	4
A M Madon b Mehta	2		not out	9
M B Godrej c Sethna b Mehta	0		run out	6
B D Doctor b Davur	12		b Harver	26
D K Pundit b Bamji	8		c Mody b Davur	8
R F Mulla c Sethna b Bamji	5		c Mehta b Davur	7
E F Davur c Divecha b Davur	3		b Davur	0
J N Wachaghandy b Bamji	0		b Davur	4
J J Treasurywala b Davur	0		c Mody b Harver	11
F S Patuck, not out	1		run out	1
Extras	8		Extras	2
Total	49		Total	83

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Second Innings.	B.	M.	R.	W.
E N Davur	46	0	27	5		55	1	40	4
H D Mehta	25	0	11	2		5	0	1	0
H E Bamji	20	3	3	3		55	6	16	0
					S H Harver	35	1	24	3

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
E N Davur b Madon	20		b Pundit	1
S C Sethna c Godrej b Mulla	0		b Doctor	2
R E Mody b Doctor	4		run out	4
P R Divecha c Wadia b Doctor	0		not out	8
S H Harver b Doctor	0		not out	2
A F Unwala b Mulla	4	}		
P M Dalal b Mulla	1			
H D Mehta b Doctor	19			
H E Bamji b Doctor	6		To bat.	
R J Ratnagar c Wadia b Doctor	5			
R D Wacha not out	3			
Extras	13		Extras	1
Total	75		Total	18.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Second Innings.	B.	M.	R.	W.
B D Doctor	71	5	19	6		15	0	6	1
R F Mulla	40	2	24	3		15	0	11	1
A M Madon	25	1	19	1					

RALLI BROTHERS' C. C. *VS.* THE HINDU C. C.

On Saturday a match was played between the above clubs on the Esplanade parade-ground. Mr. Walsh, the captain of Ralli's team, won the toss, and elected to bat, and, when the score reached 130 runs with eight wickets down, closed the innings. The chief contributors were Gagrat 30, Bapasola 24, Dosabhoy 26, Walsh 19, and Rich 11. The Hindus also commenced their innings with a good start, and when stumps were drawn, had put together 64 runs for three wickets, Dalal and Jayakar playing well for their side for 24 and 15 respectively.

Subjoined are the full scores:—

RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

N C Mehta, run out	0
H J Walsh b Mahadoo	19
S R Mehta b Mahadoo	8
B D Gagrat b Gosavi	30
D M Chonkar, run out	9
E C Rich c Broker b Mahadoo	11
N C Bapasola, l-b-w Dalal	24
D R Madon b Mahadoo	0
Dosabhoy J, not out	26
G S Nayak, not out	2
M P Vijayakar, to bat	0
Extras	1
Total	130

HINDU CRICKET CLUB.

M S Merchant b Chonkar	2
H R Broker b Dosabhoy	11
D V Mehta c Dosabhoy b Chonkar	9
L M Dalal not out	24
N G Jayakar not out	15
Extras	3
Total	64

RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

	B.	B.	M.	W.
Chonkar	70	32	0	2
N C Mehta	40	12	2	0
Dosabhoy	35	14	1	1
Gagrat	10	3	0	0

HINDU CRICKET CLUB.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Gosavi	65	25	1	1
Mehta	25	19	0	0
Mahadeo	65	46	0	4
Joshi	40	27	1	0

THE BOMBAY C. C. *VS.* THE JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

A match was played on Sunday, between the above clubs, ending in a win for the Bombay C. C. by 15 runs. The Bombay C. C. were the first to appear at the wickets, and were all out for 58 runs. Ponchkhana and Printer played in an admirable style, and scored 20 and 12 respectively. For the John Bright C. C. Mody bowled remarkably well, and took no less than eight wickets for 15 runs. To the total of 58 the Brights responded with 43. None entered into double figures, the highest score being 8, contributed by Ayrton by careful play. The fielding of the Bombay C. C. was excellent, all the batsmen being caught out in different parts of the field. J. Bharoocha alone secured no less than five catches. The Bombay C. C. went in for a second innings, but Mody being almost unplayable, they scored but 49. Printer, Deventry, and Machliwalla scored 10, 12, and 13. With 65 to win the match, the Brights went in, and scored 52 for 8 wickets, when time was called. Reporter scored 22 with fine hitting.

THE BARONET C. C. *VS.* THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION C. C.

A match was played on Saturday between the Baronet Cricket Club and the Y. M. C. A. Cricket Club, resulting in a win for the former by 22 runs. The Baronet team, in their first inning, scored 79. The top scorers were Messrs. Merwanji 28, M. Framji 12, and Tapia 9. The Y. M. C. A. team in their first venture scored 57. Messrs. F. Clarke and K Winkler contributed 12 respectively. Also the bowling of Messrs. Merwanji and Hale was good. The leading features of the match were the two excellent catches made by R. D. Ayrton, a feat which was greeted with loud cheers by the spectators.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

THE following is the balance-sheet of the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, dated the 31st May, 1890:—

ASSETS.	£
Cash	814,129
Bills discounted	5,613,530
Loans and advances	3,529,207
Agencies	1,149,843
Premises	2,90,000
	£11,396,709

LIABILITIES.	£
Capital £3,200,000, of which half paid up	1,600,000
Reserve	96,867
Current accounts	8,182,101
Acceptances	1,517,741
	£11,396,709

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 6.

10 p.m.	80·6

MONDAY, JULY 7.

6 a.m.	79·9
10 a.m.	79·4
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	83·4

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

MILITARY NOTES.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

COLONEL K. F. STEVENSON, Madras Staff Corps, has elected to retire from the service on an ordinary pension of £783-5 per annum, plus a special extra pension of £150 per annum.

Deputy Surgeon-General I. McNeale Donnelly, M.D., C.B., Indian Medical Department, has been permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £700 per annum, plus an additional pension of £250, making a total of £950 per annum.

Brigadier-General T. Graham, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, assumed command of the Myingyan District, Burma, on the 21st June.

Colonel H. C. Stevens, Madras Cavalry, retires from the service on a pension of £783-5 on the 11th instant.

Captain C. A. Muspratt-Williams, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, has qualified for the charge of either a Gun Powder or Small Arms Ammunition Factory.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Empson, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, in charge of the Ferozepore Arsenal, has been granted 90 days' accumulated privilege leave out of India. The next senior Ordnance Officer present will hold temporary charge of the Arsenal during Lieutenant-Colonel Empson's absence and on his responsibility.

The prize given by the Inspector-General of Artillery in India, for competition by batteries of horse and field artillery in India, has been won by the 31st Field Battery, Barrackpore, Major F.T. M. Beaver, Commanding, with 383 hits, obtained at 3 positions during 25½ minutes in action. S. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Kirkee, commanded by Major A. Broadfoot, was second, with 320 hits obtained in 21 minutes 23 seconds. Two batteries did not compete for the prize, having no Artillery range.

Colonel C. C. Pemberton, Bombay Staff Corps, on retirement from the Command of the Marine Battalion, has been granted a pension of £1-5 per diem, with an additional pension of £327 per annum, or £783-5 in all, with an additional £1-5 in leap years.

Lieutenant N. A. H. Budd, 12th Bombay Infantry, will be seconded while he continues to hold his present appointment under the Imperial British East Africa Company.

MILITARY NEWS.

SECOND LIEUTENANT W. F. C. TAYLER, East Surrey Regiment, has been appointed officiating Squadron Officer on probation in the 1st Punjab Cavalry.

COLONEL G. A. LEE, commanding the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, will be placed on half-pay, on the 27th August next, and has been permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

IN order to prevent the reserves of Martini-Henry and Snider ammunition maintained in Fort Jhansi becoming too old, the British and Native infantry regiments located there will draw their practice ammunition to the extent available from the reserves in the Fort.

THE following appointments have been made to the Royal Horse Artillery:—Majors E O Hay, to I Batty, at Aldershot, vice St A Molesworth; and F O B Foote, to K Batty, at Aldershot, vice H Pipon; Capt Sir J H Jervis-White-Jervis, to Q Batty, at Umballa, vice F E Cuthbertson; and Lieut H J H Winwood, to M Baty, at Secunderabad, vice J H B Crowe.

AN advance of pay, to a maximum of £65 for a subaltern or of £100 for an officer of higher rank, will be issued at the India Office to an officer on leave in Europe under military leave rules, when he has obtained the permission of the Secretary of State to return to his duty in India. A medical officer is entitled to an advance according to his relative army rank.

THE following changes in the Field Artillery have been made:—Majors E Vaughan-Hughes, to the 51st Batty at Woolwich, vice F O B Foote, to R H A; H S Murray-Graham, to the 68th Batty, at Meean Meer, vice A Barton; and J M S Branker, to the 80th Batty, at Athlone, vice E O Hay; Capts A J Beakey, to the 34th Batty, at Aldershot; and R L Heygate, to the 68th Batty, at Aldershot.

A REGIMENTAL officer appointed to the charge of a field treasure-chest will be relieved of regimental duties and allowed staff pay at Rs. 180 per mensem, in addition to regimental or Staff Corps pay of rank. If it is necessary to appoint a regimental or departmental officer to the charge of a field treasure-chest in addition to his usual duties, he will be allowed staff pay at Rs. 120 per mensem for the additional charge.

A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL, presided over by Subadar Jooria Khan, 2nd Biluchis, sat at Loralai on the 4th ultimo, to try Jemadar Ghoni, No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery. The Jemadar's offence consisted in his having been intoxicated in his lines on the night of the 3rd February, and having consequently behaved in a manner unbecoming the position and character of an officer. The court found him guilty and sentenced him to dismissal from the service; and this punishment has been confirmed at head-quarters.

THE Indian Rifle Association (late the W. I. R. A.) is the only Rifle Association in India that now admits what used to be termed "military small-bore breech-loaders," but owing to the superior shooting of the Martini-Henry, coupled with the liberal handicap allowed by the Council of the Association these weapons will soon be forced out of the field. The shooting with the Martini-Henry rifle has so much improved of late years that the handicap rules should be revised. No less than 16 highest possible scores with the Martini-Henry were registered in the year 1889 against 2 in 1888.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Colonel J. A. Tillard, C. B., commanding at Delhi, 90 days' privilege leave. Major H. Vere, King's Royal Rifles, three months' general leave. Major C. C. Egerton, Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force, 90 days' privilege leave. Major W. G. C. Halkett, 30th Punjab Infantry, to Dalhousie, on private affairs, for one month. Surgeon Major J. Ridick, Medical Staff, to England, for six months on medical certificate. Lieutenant L. O. F. Stack, Border Regiment, to England, for six months, on medical certificate. Second Lieutenant T. B. Sellar, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to England, for 168 days on medical certificate. Surgeon N. C. Ferguson, Medical Staff, to England, for four months, on private affairs. Major A. M'L. Mills, 37th Dogras, to Europe, for 273 days, on private affairs. Captain A. B. King, Royal Irish Regiment, to England, for three months, on private affairs. Lieutenant F. Porter, Derbyshire Regiment, to England, for one year, on medical certificate. The leave granted to Captain F J Pink, D S O, Royal West Surrey Regiment, has been extended to 22nd November.

SEASONABLE DRUGS.

THOSE persons suffering from chronic bronchitis or winter cough are most deserving of pity and advice at this season of the year, when damp fogs penetrate everywhere, exasperating the symptoms by cold and humid air being conveyed even into the bedroom. The effect of this is unnoticed probably until the oppression is felt across the chest, and difficulty of breathing is experienced, attended by a most distressing cough and profuse expectoration. The complaint can rarely be cured, but the distressing symptoms may be alleviated. Under careful treatment bronchitic patients may live to a good old age, but the course of treatment to pursue is the paramount question, and the following is that employed with most marked success.

The sufferer should be careful to avoid a damp or moist atmosphere, and seek one free from irritating particles of dust. It is advisable to wear warm clothing, with flannel garments next to the skin, and if obliged to go out of doors, an Eucalyptia Dry Inhaler should be carried in the mouth. If desired, this little instrument may be covered by the hand, and is then seldom noticed.

It is very necessary to look after the digestion and general system. A good tonic is obtained in the Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, a teaspoonful of which should be taken thrice daily.

As a nutrient and tonic, nothing can excel cod liver oil and malt extract, and the most palatable we know is that supplied by chemists as the Kepler Solution of Cod Liver Oil in Extract of Malt. People unable to take cod liver oil alone frequently experience no difficulty in taking this mixture.

The best remedy for local effect, to assist expectoration and allay cough, is chloride of ammonium vapour inhaled from the apparatus invented by Dr. Vereker, and known as Vereker's Chloride of Ammonium Inhaler (which can be ordered of any chemist), to which may be added a few drops of Eucalyptia, Pinol, Creosote, or Carbolic acid. The chest may be covered by Lawton's Absorbent Cotton-wool (sprinkled with Eucalyptia) or with a good chest-protector. Eucalyptia, or Terebene may be taken on a piece of sugar, or rubbed in to the chest to relieve oppression. If possible, a stay at Bournemouth or Torquay will enhance the good results of the remedies thus described in detail.

CENTRAL PROVINCES MILLS, LIMITED.

THE 30th June marked an epoch in the Feudatory State of Nandgaum. This state, moreover, is politically included in the Chhatisgarh Division of the Central Provinces, and therefore the 30th June marked an epoch as well in this Division, which in point of area is more than half the Central Provinces. On that day the great cotton industry was formally inaugurated in the State of Raj-Nandgaum and in Chhatisgarh. The foundation-stone of the first Cotton Mill was laid. The existence of an industry in a rising community is the cause of its development and extension. There are already indications that the cotton industry will take a firm hold in Chhatisgarh. This division now consumes ninety-one lakh pounds of cotton-yarn every year; and the demand for it is yearly increasing. This mill when in full operation will supply about thirty lakh pounds of yarn, one-third of the present demand. It is clear, then, that there is a wide door open for the development of this industry in this division of the Central Provinces; and the Bengal Nagpur Railway has opened a market for the outturn of this mill in populous regions beyond.

The foundation-stone of the first cotton mill in Chhatisgarh was laid in Raj-Naudgaum on the 30th June under most favourable auspices. There was a great concourse of people present, from far and near, evincing an appreciation to a great degree of the importance of the inauguration of such an industry into their country. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was performed by the Commissioner of the Division, Mr. A. H. L. Fraser. After the stone was declared to be well and duly laid, the Raja addressed the assembly. The Raja is a studious, judicious and enterprising young chief, and his state is the most rising of the fourteen feudatory states in Chhatisgarh. He spoke with distinctness and animation in the Hindi language. The Commissioner then addressed the assembly in the following words:—

Raja Balram Dass, Leadies and Gentleman,—I congratulate you all on the very favourable weather we have had for the ceremony in which we have just been engaged. The heavy rain of the last two days, which must have given considerable anxiety to those concerned in the preparations for this ceremony, has cleared off. It has served to cool the air; and to-day we have cloudy but fair weather. I think that we may regard this as a happy omen of the success of the undertaking which has been inaugurated to-day. I congratulate the Raja on having his attention occupied with such worthy objects as the development of the commercial and agricultural prosperity of the State. The Government in the administration of this state has no direct concern in the commercial undertaking of the Raja, or in the disposal of his private funds. But it is impossible for the officers of Government to regard without profound satisfaction the fact that the Raja, instead of wasting his substance in riotous living, is engaged in projects for developing the resources of his State. The main reason why I have very willingly accepted the invitation given me by Raja Balram Dass, Chairman of this Company, and by its Agents, Messrs. Geffert and Kolaskar, to lay the foundation stone of this mill, is this, that I am deeply interested in the new commercial life of Chhatisgarh and in the development of the cotton industry. The history of the last fifteen years has shown that, in the absence of any foreign demand, the cultivation of cotton has been gradually curtailed, as the importation of thread has reduced the local demand for the raw material. We may well hope, then, that a local demand for cotton will lead to increase in cultivation. Much of the soil of Chhattisgarh seems to me to be suitable for cotton. I am glad to find the Raja of Nandgaon, whose family has long had a very high social position in Chatisgarh, whose father also was well known as a shrewd and capable man, taking a prominent place in an undertaking of this kind. We all hope that he has been well advised in this matter, and that the mill will be very successful. We are all glad to see Mr. Geffert among us to-day. It was with very great regret that we heard a few weeks ago of his severe illness. I congratulate him on his speedy recovery; and we all hope that he will be able long to carry on the work of this Company with judgment, capacity and success. He has shown great energy already, I understand, in company with his partner, in promoting the Company; and it is a great satisfaction to the Raja to be able still to count on his services and co-operation. Ladies and gentlemen, I must not detain you longer. I am sure we all join heartily in wishing success to this company, and in thanking the Raja for the very pleasant part we have all had in connection with this ceremony. The Raja, in the few words of cordial welcome which he has addressed to us, has spoken somewhat apologetically of the impossibility of receiving us, as he would have liked to have done. I am sure I speak for all his guests, European and native, when I say that we are very sensible of the kind efforts he has made to make our visit pleasant. I am sure I may add that the arrangements made by him and by those who have acted under his orders are such that this visit will always occupy a very pleasant place in the memories of all of us.

After he had resumed his seat amid great cheering, Mr. Kolaskar rose and proposed a vote of thanks to the Commissioner. Mr. Kolaskar spoke as follows:—

Raja Sahib, Mr. Fraser, Leadies and Gentlemen,—The very pleasant and honorable duty has devolved upon me of proposing a vote of thanks to our highly esteemed Commissioner for laying the foundation-stone of this Cotton Mill—the first of the kind erected in the Chatisgarh Division of the Central Provinces. Mr. Fraser has addressed to us "Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn." The eloquent manner in which he has presented to our minds the nature, utility and prospects of this great cotton industry, now for the first time introduced into Chhatisgarh by the enlightened enterprise of the eminent Rajah of this rising state, has made an impression upon us all, I am sure, which will never be effaced while we live and which will moreover, give an impulse to this industry which will cause its extension throughout this important division of the Central Provinces, the Government of which he has been appointed to administer. We are all aware that it has not been without much inconvenience to himself that he has honored us on this occasion of performing the interesting ceremony, which we have just witnessed. Mr. Fraser is on the very eve of his departure from us for a season, as he leaves to-morrow for a short visit to his native land. He has made himself necessary to Chhatisgarh, and by his wise and judicious administration he has led us all to expect a very rapid improvement of the people, and development of the resources of this great Division. I am sure I utter the desire of every heart here present when I wish that he may have a pleasant visit to his native land, and a speedy return to this land of his adoption in renewed and confirmed health and vigour. It is very gratifying to us to see a number of ladies present on this occasion. There is no occasion, indeed, to which their presence does not add grace and blessings. Their presence on this occasion, however, is particularly appropriate, as the industry which they thus encourage will give employment to many hundreds of their own sex, who are only partially clothed at present. We heartily thank them for honouring us with their company. Let me say a few words regarding this present enterprise. The Company proposes to lay down, in the first instance, 10,000 spindles and 100 looms if that is deemed necessary. The markets in the Chhatisgarh Division for the manufactured material are close at hand: the raw material can be brought from any where at a less cost—I mean the railway freight—than the manufactured goods, so that on this head we are as well off as other mills in the Central Provinces Fuel is cheap and abundant, and so is labour and water too. Besides, the Railway is here all that we require is good machinery and careful management. We, the Agents—I mean my colleague over there and my humble self—will take good care that there will be no shortcomings on that head. We do not intend to eat the oysters and give the shells to the shareholders. There is every likelihood of cotton cultivation being largely attended in this state, the soil of which is adapted for its growth, and we have already a kind of Bengal grown in the Kavarda Cotton District. We have, moreover, in the Raja enterprising young Prince of the right stamp to improve his land, and thereby the mill is sure to get its full share of benefit. There need, therefore, be no fear for the shareholders to get a good percentage on their investments. Besides, to prevent any fear from burning down, we are building our mill fire proof. The next year, I hope, that when he mill enters on its carier, we may have the honor of seeing all the pleasant faces of all our guests who are here to-day, to assist us then in performing the opening ceremony of the mills. I conclude by again proposing a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Fraser for his presence on this auspicious occasion.

To Mr. Kolaskar is due the origination of this present enterprise. Others before him had made the attempt to introduce the industry but had failed, Failure is a word not to be found in Mr. Kolaskar's vocabulary. He went at once to the young Rajah, who was all ready to receive him as such on enterprise, and who at once became the largest shareholder in the mill, taking shares to the extent of one and a quarter lakh of rupees. This, however, is not all the Rajah did to inaugurate the industry in his state. He gave the ground for the site of the mill, at the side of a very large tank of good water, which was included in the gift of the site. Mr. Kolaskar then secured the co-operation of Mr. Geffert, who so successfully established the Hingunghat Mill. His knowledge, experience and energy secure the succesd of this enterprise. The Rajah is the Chairman of the Board of Directors, which is composed of men of high character and solid substance. Messrs. Geffert, Kolaskar & Co. are the Agents. Mr. Geffert will be stationed at Rajnandgaum to superintend the erection of the mill and to take the management of it. The head office will be at Raipur, which will be superintended by Mr. Kolaskar, who has already established himself there.

The 30th June was indeed a red letter day in Rajnandgaum. The procession of twelve splendidly caparisoned elephants, carrying ladies and gentlemen, and attended by a vast concourse of people was a grand spectacle, which will not soon fade from the memories of those who witnessed it. The scene was photographed by Mr. Townshend, of Kamptee, who is so successful in his art on such occasions. The building of the mill is already begun, and it is expected that it will be finished and at work within one year. The Rajah entertained his guests very handsomely for two days, and he expects to do the same again when in about a year hence, the Commissioner will perform the ceremony of turning on the steam, setting the mill agoing, and declaring the cotton industry in full operation in Chhatisgarh.

THE CHARTERED BANK FRAUD CASE.

At the Calcutta Police Court on Saturday, before A. P. Handley, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shama Churn Sen and his son, Abinash Chunder Sen, were arraigned on charges of fraud and embezzlement preferred against them by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. Mr. A. T. Apcar, instructed by Mr. G. C. Farr, prosecuted on behalf of the Bank; Mr. R. Allen appeared for the first prisoner, and Mr. Garth for the second.

Mr. Apcar opened the case at great length. He said that the first accused has been for about twenty years cashier of the Bank, and while cashier he carried on a business which was begun about the end of 1886 or beginning of 1887, in partnership with his brothers and son. While cashier he started, at the end of 1886, speculating to a very large extent in gunny bags and opium, under the firm of Sen Brothers and Company. The firm was composed of the two accused, a brother of Shama Churn, named Hem Chunder, another named Amirtolal Sen, and antoher son of Shama Charan, named Suttish. The firm of Sen Brothers and Co. opened an account with the Chartered Bank, which continued from that time to the time when the accused were charged with their present offences. It was material to remember these facts, because the charge against the first prisoner was one of embezzlement of monies, and the charge against the second one of aiding and abetting, and also in some instances the principal. At the time the firm started, branches were opened at Bombay, Delhi, and many other places, and as far as the Bank had ascertained goods were sent to these branches and sold there. This continued till about the beginning of 1888. The Directors of the Bank being informed of the large extent to which their cashier was indulging in speculation in gunnies, instructed their Manager to tell him that he must leave that firm and have no concern with it, and that if he did so he would remain their cashier. The then Manager, Mr. Forrest, accordingly wrote a letter to this effect to Shama Churn, who replied, saying that his connexion with the firm had ceased. The Bank had since ascertained that, although purporting to have left the firm, he never really left it, but had a deed of dissolutions of partnership drawn up with, among others, the second accused. This was in July, 1888, and the Bank now found the deed had been drawn up for the sole purpose of deceiving the Bank that he had any connection by keeping it secret from the Bank that he had any concern with the firm of Sen Brothers and Co. Shortly after this alleged dissolution Mr. Marshall, the present Manager, came out, in October, 1888, and on Monday, the 29th of October, in the course of taking over charge, he informed Shama Churn that he would take the cash on the following Wednesday. On that day Shama Churn sent a telegram to the Bombay firm of Sen Brothers to this effect: "Send all available monies by telegraph before Wednesday." A telegram came from the Chartered Bank, Bombay, to the Agent of the same Bank here, and was received late in the evening of the 30th, saying, "Pay Rs. 28,000 to Shama Churn Sen." The firm of Aubinash Chunder Sen and Co. had evidently made an arrangement, and paid in the money to the Chartered Bank at Bombay. On this a receipt was granted by Shama Churn Sen for this amount, and the endorsement showed how the money was paid. This was by 28 notes of Rs. 1,000 each. Shama Churn then sent another telegram saying he had received the Rs. 28,000. He also referred to the state of the market in both telegrams. On the 14th of April Shama Churn was questioned by Mr. Lindsay as to a defalcation of three lakhs in the cash. He left the office at 10 a.m. and never returned. On going to his desk the counterfoils of the telegrams were found, and this was how the Bank was able to inform the Court about the telegrams. It would be proved that these purported to have been paid in these notes on that day, but they allowed the notes to remain until the balance was counted and after his cash was passed, and then took the notes away, and some of these identical notes were paid in by Sen Brothers and Co. two days afterwards.

Counsel then proceeded to detail the manner in which the half-yearly accounts from 1888 to the end of December were manipulated. Slips were given for fictitious amounts as having been paid in; these amounts were duly entered, and cheques drawn and cashed by Sen Brothers and Co., on the same day or a day or two afterwards. This went on at an increasing rate till the 14th of April, the date on which the defalcations were discovered. On the day following after Shama Charan had disappeared, the second defendant brought a letter from his father addressed to Mr. Marshall in which he admitted defalcations to the extent of twelve lakhs, promised to make all the restitution in his power, and begged everything to be kept quiet in order to enable him to do this. He also asked Mr. Marshall to call over and see him, which he did, accompanied by Mr. Lindsay; and at this interview Shama Churn explained that his defalcations had arisen from losses in opium and gunny speculations, and he also explained the *modus operandi* his method of showing balances to his credit when none in reality existed, and inculpated two native clerks in the Bank, who he alleged had assisted him.

Mr. Apcar occupied the Court's attention for four and-a-half hours in opening the case; and after he had concluded, the further trial of the case was adjourned to Wednesday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—40 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 66 bales wool, S Dossa; 71 bales wool, K Khoosall; 480 cwts myrabollams, Ramjee Ebjee; 10, 000, cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 50 cwts horns, D Peerbhoy; 16 bales woollen carpets, Hym and David.

Kt of St John s—250 bales wool, G Toolseedass; 44 bales wool, B Fakeerchand; 75 bales wool, Tod Durant and Co; 225 bales wool, Nursey Khattow; 40 bales wool, H S H Jan Mamed; 30 bales wool, L Karumsee; 113 bales cotton, fly, R Dossa; 125 bales hemp, G Damodher, and Co; 38 tons, linseed, K Polekar and Co; 72 bales cotton, T Chimundass; 416 bales twist waste, owen and Okell.

Britannia s

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Roma, 1,727 tons, Captain A M Rait, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kangra, 1,492 tons, Captain H W Ingram, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from London via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmugoa, with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr. F Vincent, and 3 native gentlemen as cabin and 29 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain J Bullock, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs Robinson, and two infants, and Mr. F G Pittar.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nyanza	1421	Simons	A	E Shewji.
,, Niagara	1978	McConochie	B	Killick Nixon & Co.
Ship John David	1013	McDermott	C	A Visram.
S.S. Kt. of St. John	2444	Bevis	D	K Nixon & Co.
,, Thibet	1665	Brown	F	P & O S N Co.
,, Devavour	...	...	K	W & A Graham & Co
,, Kirby Hall	1668	Phillips	L	E Bates & Co.
,, Le Bourdonnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M Maritim s & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Tons.		No.	
S.S. Britannia	1991	Brown	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, Singapore	2432	Parodi	3	N G Italiano.
,, Bisagno	1499	Orengo	4	F Bazoni.
,, Teheran	1671	Saun...	6	P & O S N Co.
,, Lombardy	2723	Langbourne	7	P & O S N Co
,, Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co.
,, Wistow Hall	2138	Tremnar	13	Edward, Bates & Co.
,, Purulia	993	Houston	20 from Jetty	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
	Kangra (s)	Ingram	London, May 30.
	Kohinur (s)	Bullock	Calcutta, June 14.
	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmugoa, July 5.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, July 5.
	Roma (s)	Itait	Calcutta, June 12.

The ollowing vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Suez, for Marseilles.
,, Kohinur, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Busheer, for Marmugoa, &c.
,, Kangra, for London, &c.
,, Colaba, for Rangoon, &c.
,, Assyria, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.
3 Clan Matheson s. Beer ..... Liverpool, May 18.
Shannon s. ..... Edwards ..... London, May 30.
Badsworth s ..... Fargher ..... Cochin, June 23.

DEPARTURES.
July 2.—Steamers Bhundara and Patna.
July 3.—Steamers City of Oxford and Putiala, and ship Albania.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.
4 Mount Lebanon s .. .. Batoum.
Clan Grant s .... Glasgow.

July. DEPARTURES.
3 Commilla s .... Negapatam.
Nurjahan s .... Bombay.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, June 29.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	June	To.
7	Miseno (It G boat)	Bonaini	Mussowa	23	Mussowa
14	Rangerfl M's	Johnston	Somali coast.		
18	Evelyn	Steele	Cardiff	25	Kurrachee
19	Labourdonais	Schmitt	Bombay	24	Bombay
24	Bokhara	Case	Bombay	30	Bombay
24	Pekin	Harris	London	24	Bombay
	Gloamin	Archer	Bimilipatam		Marseilles
	Seine	Seymour	Rangoon		London
	Maria Teresa	Deperis	Bombay	25	Trieste
	Hubbuck	Brodie	Sydney	24	London
25	Aberden	Taylor	Singapore	25	London
	Venezia	Baradino	Mussowa	28	Mussowa
	Seghalien	Homery	Shanghai	25	Marseilles
	Neekar	Supmer	Shanghai		Bremen
	Wennington Hall	Kilvert	Bombay		Antwerp
	Prins Von 'Orenge	V. Wonde	Batavia		Amsterdam
	D'Jemnah	Bonnefoi	Marseilles	26	China
26	A. Brothers, Buccaneer Hired Transport	Wiseman	Moulmein	27	Malta F O [River Z a m b e s i
27	Ziga Zag	Avery	London	30	Suez
	Amaranth	Rahiat	Hodeida	27	Port Said F O
	Gorji	Sawie	Bassein		Bussorah
	Rohila	Milier	Cardiff		London
	Clan McLean	Ge Horne	Bombay		Liverpool
	Colombo	Roberts	Bombay	28	Tonkin
28	Axe	Marcantoni, Watson	Toulon		Port Said F O
	Clan Mackenize	Howell	Bangkok		London
	Madura	Stebbing	Calcutta	30	Zanzibar
	Orel	Kazy	London	28	Odessa
	Rheinfels	Webber	Hankow		Hamburg
	Tuna	Craig	Bombay	30	Berbera
	Muyun	Gibbs	Hodeida		
	Henley	Valder	Pondicherry	28	Port Said F O
	Domenica Balduino	Cruciani	Bombay	22	Genoa
29	Mayo I G	Aves	Somali coast		

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 4.
Burroughs, Major, Bo, D A A G, for Musketry, on leave, from Deolali.

JULY 5.
Humder, Capt, Bo, A P D, from leave, from England.
Thomson, Surgeon-Genl, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, from England.
Foord, Lieut, Ms. 2nd Som L I, on duty, from England.

JULY 6.
Errington, Lieut, Bo, 1st Bo Gks, on duty, from Ahmednager.
Harrington, Lieut, Bo, 1st Bo Gks, on Examination, from Ahmednager.
Woolmer, Lieut, Bo, Lanc Fusirs, on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Browne, Lieut, Bo, 3rd Bo cavalry, on Examination, from Poona.
Burton, Capt, Bo, Rurgal Fusirs, on leave, from Poona.
Thomson, Lieut, Bo, 28th Pioneer, on duty, from Poona.
Evans, Captain, Ms 7th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Marshall, Lieut, Ms, R A, on duty, from England.
Lyoms, 2nd Lt, Bo, Lanc, Fusirs, on duty, from England.
Lawis, Lieut, Bo, 9th Bo Infty, on examination, from Mhow.

JULY 7.
Phillips, Lieut, Bengal Comt, on furlough, from Rawalpindi.
Ricketts, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Poona.
Fairweather, Capt, Bengal, R A, 13th B I, on leave, from Allahabad.
Robinson, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from Natal.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 7.
Burroughs, Major, Bo Musketry Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Ivanf, Capt, Ms 7th Hassars, on duty, to Belgaum.
Thunder, Capt, Bo, A P D, from leave, to Poona.

JULY 8.
Thomson, Surgeon-Genl, Bengal Medical Staff, from leave, to Simla.
Foord, Lieut, Ms, 2nd Tom L I, from leave, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE.

Officiating Commandant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Battery from the 4th instant, and posted to No. 1. Sub-Division :—No. 172 Gr. George W. Claridge.

2. The following drills will take place this week at Head Quarters :—
Wednesday, 9th at 6-30 p.m. } Gun drill.
Friday, 11th at 9 p.m. }
(Sd.) ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Offg. Commdt., B. V. A.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, up to the 1st July last :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1890-91	14,989,000
Remitted from the 1st April to the 28th June 1890	5,316,000
Balance to be remitted from the 29th June 1890 to 31st March 1891	9,673,000

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 7TH OF JULY, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 5th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Mean.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·359	W S W	1	98·0	85·1	91·6	65	...	1·35	—·61
Agra	29·467	N W	6	93·5	80·9	87·2	76	...	7·29	+1·55
Cawnpore	29·568	S E	6	88·5	80·1	84·3	85	0·05	9·38	...
Allahabad	29·500	S S E	6	89·5	74·6	82·1	91	1·96	20·74	+13·32
Jhansi	29·491	S S W	6	94·9	80·4	87·7	75	...	18·22	+10·40
Jacobabad	29·345	E S E	4	113·2	82·6	97·9	67	...	1·59	+1·51
Kurrachee	29·567	W S W	25	93·7	82·7	88·2	76	...	2·31	+2·19
Ajmere	29·535	W	10	94·2	76·1	85·2	90	...	4·78	+0·77
Deesa	29·5·8	S S W	18	94·3	77·7	86·0	81	...	5·8	+2·44
Rajkote	29·639	W S W	20	93·9	76·6	85·2	75	...	3·7	—1·29
Neemuch	29·660	W S W	17	88·8	73·6	81·2	80	0·07	7·95	+1·94
Indore	29·640	W	7	81·1	70·5	75·8	86	0·07	9·33	+0·02
Baugor	29·567	W S W	14	87·3	74·6	81·0	91	...	21·38	+1·28
Jubbulpur	29·58	W	6	83·4	75·1	79·3	91	0·19	...	...
Hoshangabad	29·633	S W	7	87·8	75·7	81·8	93	0·08	8·72	—2·97
Khandwa	29·647	W	13	91·4	76·3	83·9	87	0·30	4·81	—3·90
Haipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpoor	29·642	W S W	15	88·7	73·1	80·9	91	1·55	11·91	+1·60
Amraoti	29·68	W	12	85·3	72·3	78·8	91	0·36	10·25	+0·62
Akola	29·671	N W	13	87·6	73·2	80·4	86	0·19	7·86	—0·33
Surat	29·689	S W	8	87·	76·0	81·5	90	0·19	33·68	+21·18
Malegaon	29·679	W	16	88·9	72·6	80·7	80	0·05	5·91	—0·85
Bombay	29·735	W	21	84·0	77·1	80·5	83	1·10	88·18	—2·98
Poona	29·777	W	16	83·6	69·9	76·7	91	0·04	9·10	—0·93
Sholapore	29·765	W S W	16	91·7	73·1	82·4	73	...	4·55	—2·15
Ratnagiri	29·787	W	15	84·	74·9	79·9	86	0·59	19·64	+1·87
Belgaum	29·806	W	4	76·3	66·8	71·5	94	0·21	11·91	—0·06
Goa	29·805	...	...	87·0	78·	82·5	91	0·08	30·75	...
Karwar	29·841	S W	12	84·2	73·7	78·9	94	2·97	39·41	—6·86
Mangalore	29·877	W S W	4	89·3	78·4	83·8	91	0·02	27·00	—20·03
Calicut	29·900	Calm	7	85·8	77·0	81·4	80	...	31·7·	—1·02
Cochin	29·914	Calm	M	84·3	74·6	79·4	86	0·01	20·5	—14·91
Bangalore	29·891	W	11	88·7	66·9	77·8	87	...	3·05	—0·70
Secunderabad	29·744	W	12	90·7	73·3	82·0	82	...	9·30	+3·11
Masulipatam	29·755	Calm	4	98·7	...	75·0	49	...	5·41	—1·32
Bellary	29·815	Calm	16	9·0	75·3	82·1	99	...	0·0	—1·32
Cuddapah	29·755	W	...	99·7	81·4	90·5	69	...	4·3	—0·18
Madras	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	29·861	S S W	3	89·3	71·8	80·5	85	...	0·2	—1·44
Trichinopoly	29·818	N W	8	101·1	79·3	90·2	67	...	4·66	+2·69
Negapatam	29·841	S W	5	92·	79·3	85·6	67	...	2·69	+0·50
Colombo (6 a.m.)	29·923	S W	10	84·5	78·0	81·2	75	...	1·34	—5·81

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M=Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has generally decreased over the whole country. The decrease has been rapid in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces the Bombay Presidency and at Secunderabad and moderate to brisk over the rest of the country. The baric gradients are considerably steep in Sind, Gujarat Central India, Rajputana, the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, and moderately steep over the rest of the country. The barometer reads above the average at Rajkot, Surat, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Masulipatam, Bellary, Trichinopoly and Negapatam and generally below it in all the remaining districts, the deficiency being considerable in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces. Abnormals indicate the probability of a small depression to the northwards of Delhi. Winds are south-easterly at Cawnpore and Allahabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all the remaining districts. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been above the average at Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Saugor, Khandwa, Akola, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Bellary, and this morning's observations show that strong winds are blowing at Agra, Karachi, Ajmere, Rajkot, Neemuch, Saugor, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur, Karwar, and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in several districts and the excess seems to be considerable at Mangalore, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary, and Trichinopoly. The highest maximum temperature readings were 113° at Jacobabad and 101° at Trichinopoly. Nights are unusually hot in the Punjab, while the changes above or below the mean in all other districts are small. The lowest temperature registered last night was 67° at Bangalore and Belgaum. Humidity has risen considerably at Akola, Malegaon, Karwar, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Amraoti and Nagpur, and the skies continue to be almost overcast everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (2·97") and at Allahabad (1·96") and only light showers are reported from Cawnpore, Indore, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Cochin, and Masulipatam. The monsoon gradient all along the West Coast has stregthened and is now fairly normal, and as other conditions are very favourable rain may be expected to fall in the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, at the more northerly stations in the Madras Presidency and also in Berar, the Central and the North-West Provinces and Central India. Pressure is probably abnormally low in the Arabian Sea and indicates the probability of a strong monsoon current there.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUDY 7.

The pressure has increased in Burma and Assam; it has decreased elsewher; the change has been brisk except in Bengal and south and east of the Peninsula; and rapid in the Punjab and Sind. The distribution is similar to that reported yesterday. Readings are low in Sind and along the foot of the hills; highest in the extreme south-easterly. Winds are reappearing in Behar and along the foot of the hills; westealy to southerly winds are prevailing elsewhere. The force is strong in the upper part of the West Coast and some central stations it; average elsewhere. The mean temperature is below the average, except in the Peninsula, but variations are small. Rain is general in Burma, Bengal, east of the North-West Provinces; elsewhere either, no rain or only scattered showers. Three inches are reported, Moulmein, Sibsagar, and Karwar; two inches in Akyat, Sangor Island; Gya, Gorakhpur and Allahabad; and four inches at Julpaiguri.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6th July, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·730
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	74·6
Relative humidity of Air	812
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·6
Minimum do. do. (read at a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of Wind	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	472
Fall of Rain	0·04
Total fall during month	1·55
,, year	26·17
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th July	0·08

* From midnight to midnight.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 7.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of Agra s—30 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Strathest s—60 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Hajeen s—3 packages lamps, M Price and Co; 25 barrels lubricating oil, Chas. Brown and Co

FROM LONDON.
Pekin s—2 bales brown paper, and one case Berlin wool, F S Punnet; 55 packages provissins, &c, Phillips and Co; 4 packages ink, A Keekabhoy; 125 cases candles, A Heptoolabhoy; 39 packages medicine, &c., Hurjee Mooljee and Co; 50 cases Meillin's food, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 5 cases cheese and 10 cases codliver oil, D Dadabhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.
Singapore s—30 packages yellow-ochre, Adamjee Jewanjee; 50 cases yellow-ochre, J F Bengalee.
Labourdonnais s—1 case watches, G A Charpie and Co; 4 cases watches, Lawrence and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Imperator s—40 bales writing and printing paper, and 2 cases note paper, K Abdool Hossein.
Amphitrite s—21 bales printing paper, K Abdool Hossein; 15 cases writing paper, V Abdoolally.

FROM GENOA.
Singapore s—15 cases asilinodye, C Ramjee.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	357½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,05
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	990
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Quarter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Chart. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	157½
Breuil's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	50	1,880	1,880	55	350
East India	35	1,000	1,000	130	1,25
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	185
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,150
French	300	500	all	50	53
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	445
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	5·5
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	600	40	365
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	650

MISCELLANEOUS

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200	200 / 150	10 / 7½	215 xd. / 165 xd.
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	130
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	62
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	750
Bombay & Barmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,375
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	625	33½	845
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	5	91
Bombay Flour Mill	400	50	50	6 pr. ct.	630
Deccan Ice Co.	1,000 / 1,170	500 / 100	500 / 100	50 Dvd. / 4 pr. ct.	700 / 30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	10	70	..	100nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	5,000	10	10	10 pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	25	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	36½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	60
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	60
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,00	100	20	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12½ pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	76
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
Prince of Wales Fire In.	25	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,700	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,155
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	435
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	50
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	385
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	970
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	530
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	590
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	410
David Mill	1,400	600	500	15	427½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	725
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Ballioughs	1,500	500	500	25	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	32
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	880
James Greaves, Sider Alli	1,100	500	500	15	530
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jawraz Baloo	1,600	250	250	12½	240
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	725
Khanagaum Manfg. Co	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khatao Mackanjee	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	460
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	3,500	100	100	5	116
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	742½
Manaluxmee	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,162½
Morarji Gocul Das	5,000	250	250	5	77½
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	1,525xd
National	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
People of India	5,725	625	625	10	330
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	1,000	250	250	Nil.	30
Sassoon	748	1,000	1,000	35	950
Solapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,310xd
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Sun Mills, Ld	1,312	250	250	12½	255xd
Star of India	1,303	250	250	Nil.	252½
Swadesh Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Victoria Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	220
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Queen Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	6	510
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Cables Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted.
Mail for Jeddah closes at Suez, at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 8th inst.
Mails for Suakim and Jeddah close at Suez, at 10 a.m. on Friday, the 11th inst.
Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

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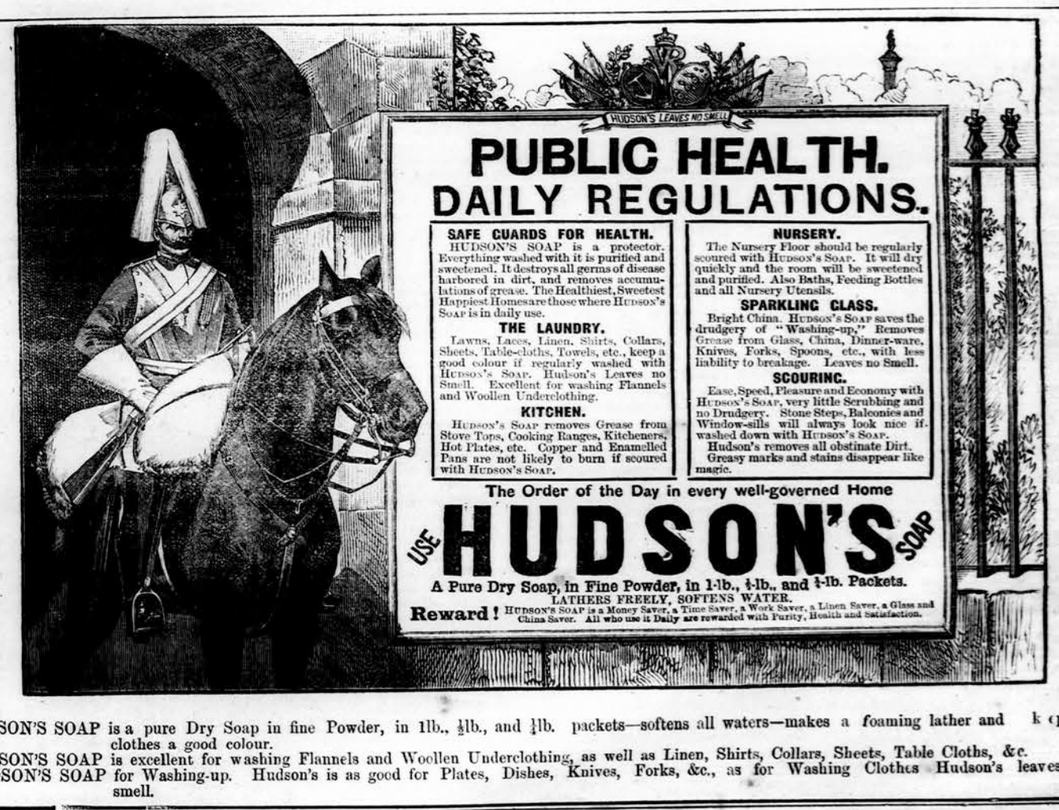
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